Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

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FOE IS SKEPTIC OVER SUCCESS OF 2ND FRONT

British Military Experts Fear It Might End in Another Battle of the Somme

DIFFICULTIES POINTED OUT

Anti-Axis Preparations Not Yet Ready While Reich Defense Has Been Perfected

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—Informed quarters in the anti-Axis countries, especially British military experts, entertain serious fear that the projected second front might end in being a second battle of the Somme.

Following the appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower as the Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis Invasion Forces against Europe, the question of the second front formation has come to the forefront of public attention and has given rise to a simmer of comment by military commentators.

Nothing important has as yet been said by the Anglo-American authorities, however. Only, General Bernard Law Montgomery, talking from his experience in the Italian campaign, has declared that land operations in western Europe must follow victory in the air. He is playing up to the popular tune by showing himself in favor of the strategy of keeping down personnel losses at a minimum behind the shield of air cover.

But Montgomery's "air arm almighty" notion is seriously deprecated by the leading British military commentators, including Liddell Hart.

Mud-Slinging Prevailing

An amusing sideshow is the mud-slinging between the Anglo-American peoples following the leakage of the figures in connection with the Anglo-American shares of the military strength to be used for landing operations. The Americans have openly vented resentment over the burden on their country, while retorts have come from the British. Alarmed, the Governments of both countries have changed to a policy of scrupulous secrecy, strictly prohibiting the divulging of figures in this connection.

The following is an analysis of the recent trend of opinion in Britain as reflected in press reports:

As far as the military strength required for an incursion into western Europe goes, the figures published by Major George Fielding Eliot, American military commentator, are accepted as fairly accurate.

A minimum of 80 divisions will be required for landing operations against Europe, Eliot figures. Britain's and Canada's combined current strength is estimated by Eliot at 6,000,000, of which 2,000,000 have been mobilized for the air force, 1,000,000 for the navy and the mercantile fleet, 1,500,000 are stationed in the Mediterranean and in India and 600,000 are pegged in the home countries for service in anti-aircraft gun units and coastal defense corps, leaving a balance of only 900,000. Deducting one-fifth of it for training and other purposes, only 30 divisions will be available for a campaign of thrust into Europe, thus necessitating the mobilization of 50 American divisions, Eliot figures.

In the meantime, President Roosevelt has announced that the United States troops currently stationed overseas total 1,500,000, of which something like 800,000 are held in readiness in the British Isles. The Sunday Times reports that 60 large transports, loaded to capacity with troops, are making regular voyages on the Atlantic. Assuming the loading capacity of each transport to be between 1,500 and 2,000 men, 60 ships are capable of transporting six divisions. Assuming, then, that one and a half months are required for three round voyages, an average of four divisions can be carried per month. Estimating the American strength held in readiness in the British Isles at 800,000 men strong, another three or four months must pass before the 50 divisions needed for landing operations can be massed. It is to be assumed, then, that preparations are still incomplete in the matter of personnel strength.

Preparations in respect of equipment, too, appear to be still inadequate, and this is indicated in a re-

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Richthofen Squadron Wins 2,000th Victory Since Start of War

Special

BERLIN, January 18.—The Richthofen Fighter Squadron, which has been operating in the west since the beginning of the war, has now scored its 2,000th victory. It is now operating along the Channel coast defending the continent against raids by British and United States aircraft. Twenty members of the squadron are bearers of the Knight's Cross and six of Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross. The squadron's commodore, Major Mayer is a bearer of Oak Leaves with the Knight's Cross.

FINANCING MOVE SET FOR WAR INDUSTRIES

Official Instructions Issued on Fund Accommodation to Designated Arms Firms

The monetary institutions that had been assigned to accommodate funds to the designated munitions companies were instructed by the Finance Ministry Tuesday to take over the responsibility of financing war production.

The Finance Ministry had designated the monetary institutions in order to provide a new, solid system for smooth and prompt financing of the munitions companies which had been designated by the Munitions, War, Navy and Transportation and Communication Ministries Monday. Such monetary institutions were duly notified of the fact in instructions of the director of the Bureau of Banking.

Hitherto, the funds needed by munitions companies had been furnished by financing syndicates within the amounts underwritten by the individual constituent members of such syndicates but in cases where there were a large number of monetary institutions to deal with, the procedures attending the delivery or receipt of funds were extremely troublesome and snags were liable to be struck in the process. Accordingly, the syndicate system was transformed into a new system by which the Government is to designate one or a few monetary institutions for each designated munitions company and funds are to be accommodated to three munitions companies only through such designated monetary institutions. Undesignated monetary institutions are to participate in war production financing indirectly by advancing loans to the designated ones. In such cases, the undesignated monetary institutions are to organize a munitions financing cooperative syndicate which trust companies and savings banks are to join.

In the designation of monetary institutions, the business relations of each, established over long years, will be respected as far as possible but for regional considerations, monetary institutions specializing in current accounts for provincial plants and branch offices are also expected to be designated.

In regard to the terms of loans, those hitherto in force are to stand on the whole.

Besides the cooperative syndicate of outsiders, the Wartime Financing Bank, Bank of Japan and financing orders under the National General Mobilization Act will be availed of at need.

Commenting on the financing designation instructions, Toyotaro

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NANKING PLANS TO UP OUTPUT OF FARM ITEMS

Special Emphasis Placed on Production of Cotton, Hemp, Silk, Castor Beans

TO SEEK JAPAN'S ADVICE

Large-Scale Renovation of Local Governments Decided To Bolster Set-Up

Domei

NANKING January 18.—In the National Government's efforts to expand production, special stress will be laid on the increased output of agricultural products particularly in cotton, hemp, silk and castor beans, the Ministry of Industry announced today.

Regarding the Government's cotton production policy, the Ministry revealed that the Cotton Production Control Office and the Central China Cotton Improvement Association will cooperate in every way in order to improve the output.

In Designated Areas

Regarding hemp, the Ministry said that cultivation will first be carried out primarily in designated areas and then gradually be expanded.

In the field of sericulture, it is said that emphasis will be placed on the improvement of technique, while the Central Sericulture Improvement Committee will be newly established.

In expanding the production of castor beans, it is disclosed that the National Government will cooperate with Japan in order to improve the technique of local experts with experimental stations as well as consulting offices being established in various places.

It was revealed that for the fiscal year 1944-45, 6,000,000 yuan have been set aside as budgetary estimates for various projects centering around agricultural enterprises.

To Reform Structure

Domei

NANKING, January 18.—In order to strengthen local Governments throughout the country, the Ministry of the Interior of the National Government of China will carry out a large-scale renovation in the local administration districts.

The most prominent among the reforms to be carried out are:

1. Amendment of the local administration laws.
2. Reorganization of the prefectural administration training camps.
3. Expansion and strengthening of neighborhood associations.
4. Control and management of lands and houses in their owners' absence in various provinces and cities.
5. Encouragement of the local land census movement.

The existing local administration laws, which were enforced before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, are expected to be amended in order to cope with the current wartime conditions.

The prefectural administration training camps will be established in various provinces and cities to educate spiritually and guide officials in local administrations. Neighborhood associations will be strengthened and expanded to guide the masses in political training.

Under the provisional regulations for the management of land and houses in the owners' absence, the

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Aoki Is Gratified by Splendid Record Shown in 1943 Manchou Food Output

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in a statement issued on Wednesday, expressed his gratitude toward the people of Manchoukuo for their efforts in producing abundant agricultural products during last year, a part of which is being shipped to Japan to bolster her wartime home front.

"It has been learned," declared Minister Aoki, "that the purchasing of staple farm products in Manchoukuo has been an extraordinary success. The buying up of foodstuffs for 1943 is reported to have surpassed the 1942 record in the early part of December last year and, early this month, the purchased farm products passed the mark set for 1943. It is also learned that, thereafter, the delivery of foodstuffs has been continuing vigorously.

"The amount of delivered agricultural products in Manchoukuo have been increasing steadily during the last several years. This is the first year, however, when the delivery surpassed the set goal.

"Now that Manchoukuo has come to play a vital role as the supply base for the War of Greater East Asia, the Manchoukuo Government, in January last year, decided on the Emergency Wartime Measures for Increase in Agricultural Products, concentrating the total energies of the nation on realizing its aims.

"Thanks to the favorable weather, the harvest exceeded the 1912 record, auguring well for the joint self-supply program of Manchoukuo and Japan. The amazingly good record set by Manchoukuo in the purchase of farm products is due to the concerted efforts exerted by Manchoukuo officials and civilians, to whom we extend our profound thanks. Japan is extremely glad to receive this good news from her northern ally, all the more so because it is of urgent necessity at the moment to complete the Japan-Manchoukuo joint self-sufficiency program in regard to foodstuffs."

DISHARMONY SEEN IN ANTI-AXIS CAMP

MacArthur, Nimitz and Mountbatten Not A 'Team,' Says New York Newspaper

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The New York Herald Tribune in a recent issue charged General Douglas MacArthur, commander in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet, and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, with not making a "team," according to a report received here.

The paper said that each theater was still fighting its own independent campaigns against the enemy and waging its own campaigns of publicity and propaganda in order to attract more support from home while the whole situation was still too much involved in interservice and interallied rivalries "for comfort." It said that there had to be some higher integration of the Pacific war.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press dispatch from the Southwest Pacific revealed that discontent was prevailing among the United States flyers by pointing out that American flyers in Europe were allowed to return home after 25 missions against the Germans but that in the Southwestern Pacific there were scores of pilots who had been on 60 or more missions against the Japanese and still had no prospects of replacement.

Knox Appoints Board

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Frank Knox, American secretary of the navy, announced the establishment of a navy manpower survey board to make investigations of personnel officers, enlisted men, and civilians of all navy shore establishments for weeding out unnecessary or incompetent persons and sending to sea qualified officers who can be replaced on land, according to a recent report in the New York Times.

Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews was named the chairman of the board. Other members of the board are Rear-Admiral Charles Fisher, director of the shore establishment division of the navy department, Commissioner Arthur Flemming, member of the United States civil service commission, John Stevenson, President of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and Captain Paul Foster, former assistant naval inspector-general, who will serve as secretary.

The board will report its findings directly to Knox. Officers called into service from retirement, reserve officers who may have been miscast in assignment during the rush of expansion, and other loafers who never were any good will be examined closely and incompetent men will be weeded out, it is said.

203 Soviet Tanks Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—German forces destroyed 203 Soviet tanks on the Eastern Front yesterday, while during the two days of January 16 and 17, German air units shot down 71 Soviet planes, according to German military authorities.

INFLATION REDUCING CHUNGKING TO RUINS

Prices Rise 200 Times Their 1937 Level, Reports N.Y. Times Correspondent

Special

LISBON, January 18.—Chungking is now facing the most bleak year in her long resistance in the opinion of foreign observers, according to a dispatch by Brooks Atkinson, New York Times correspondent in Chungking. Atkinson said that the inflation had now caused prices to rise 200 times their 1937 basis.

Some manufactured goods were said to be as high as 500 times the 1937 level. Prevailing prices were said to be 80 times higher than they were a year ago. Atkinson stated that inflation was now penetrating throughout Chungking-controlled China, into small cities and communities. He said that a year ago prices in Kunming were the highest in Chungking-controlled China and that those in Chungking were next. The correspondent said that throughout the rest of Chungking China there were "inflationary pockets" where prices were skyrocketing while on other places the prices were generally steadier. He said that now, however, the "inflationary pockets" seemed to be merging with the general inflationary trend.

Atkinson stated that an indication of how inflation affects an individual might be observed in his personal living expenses. He said that last year he paid 300 Chungking dollars a month for room rent, but that at the beginning of this year it was raised to 600 dollars a month and that it would be raised to 900 dollars next month. Mess bills were about 2,000 Chungking dollars a month, he said.

"I live in a government managed partly subsidized hostel," Atkinson said, "whose inmates are spared many of the harsh realities of Chungking's economic life. Although we do not live comfortably we are infinitely better off than the neighboring government employees whose subsistence level is poignantly low."

The correspondent declared that crop failures in Honan and Kwangtung provinces had been serious but that production on the whole fairly good. Asserting that Chungking's economy was almost exclusively agricultural, Atkinson warned that crop failures would seriously affect Chungking's ability to continue resistance against Japan. He said that industrial production was generally declining. Out of 364 machine factories in the Chungking area, 55 were closed down, 13 had suspended operations, and more were expected to follow before spring, he said.

Atkinson said that there had been some increase in coal production but that all other mineral production was on the wane. Wolfram production was cut by 50 per cent during 1943. The production of tungsten was declining owing to the high cost of manufacture and a shrinkage in the market. Atkinson said that in Yunnan and Kechiu, tin mine production had declined from the maximum of 10,700 tons in 1938 to a minimum of slightly over 2,000 tons last year. He said that only about 5,000 tin miners were at present operating, all the rest, number-

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DARING FEATS OF SUBMARINE TOLD BY SCRIBE

Nippon Craft Boldly Entered Base Off Arabia and Sank Gunboat and Tanker

FOE PATROL PLANES FOILED

10,000-Ton Enemy Freighter Also Sent to Bottom by Our Gallant Crew

By HOGARAKA HIRATE
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—Fighting torrid heat and bad air, Japanese submarines as the vanguards at sea are engaged in strenuous activities day and night, to the unbounded gratitude of the nation.

Here is a story of a submarine which made a daring thrust deep into X X Bay along the coast of Arabia and, by daylight, flat in the face of close vigil by enemy patrol planes, sought out the enemy and scored brilliant exploits.

Our ship was speeding westward. It was past noon on the Xth day after we had started out that we discovered the first bag. We had expected that we should meet with enemy ships coming out from Colombo. We were right. But we could not relax our guard for one moment: so close was the patrol by enemy planes.

A 10,000-ton freighter grew larger within the focus of the periscope as it zigzagged nearer. The torpedo struck the vessel afore the bridge and astern. Instantly it began to sink, but then, it regained its balance. Frantically sending out SOS messages, the ship let down two lifeboats. The submarine commander resolved to give a gun battle to the enemy ship. Orders were issued to surface and subject the enemy to gunfire. The gun crew climbed to the deck like so many squirrels and threw the guns into action. The shells registered without a miss and the freighter began to burn from under the bridge. Forthwith it was shrouded in flames and disappeared beneath the waves.

Transporting Munitions

According to the testimony of the captain who was taken prisoner, the ship was a Dutchman which went into British war service with the outbreak of the war, transporting munitions. It was proceeding from Colombo to Durban.

The captain was accorded the treatment of an officer, with a room provided for his use, table utensils supplied and all courtesy due to his station and generous warmth extended to him. At first he was in fear for his life but gradually he took heart under the kindness shown him.

Lights flickered in the pitch darkness. As it was near the island of Ceylon, we thought that perhaps a flying-boat tender was lying there for night patrol. Thus preparations were at once made for a torpedo attack. But as we drew nearer, we saw a red cross mark on a hull painted snow white—a hospital ship. Probably the British were conveying "Tommies" wounded on the Burmese front. If vengeance was to be wreaked against the enemy for the numerous brutal and senseless attacks on Japanese hospital ships, here was a chance. But Japan is fighting a war of justice. She could not stoop to the base and bestial practises of the enemy. We let the ship pass in silence.

With the Indian Ocean behind and past the Arabian Sea, at last we thrust into X X Bay, our destination.

Vessel Sighted

A 10,000-ton class freighter was sighted through the periscope. As the objective was neared it became apparent that it was a special gun-

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Admirals From Front

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience 10 flag officers, who have recently returned home after rendering meritorious services on the foremost sea front, in the Imperial Palace at 9:50 a.m. Wednesday. Those who were honored were Vice-Admirals Matome Ugaki, Fukuji Kishi and Shunichi Kira and Rear-Admirals Koso Abe, Teizo Niiha, Sadayoshi Yamada, Morichi Osugi, Satoru Harada, Shunsaku Nabeshima and Matsuji Ijuin. After the audience these admirals were presented with gifts of a set of wooden cups with the Imperial crest and others.

FOE SAID ADVANCING TO MAUNGDAW AREA

Mountbatten Planning Recapture of Local Objectives, Say Enemy Propagandists

The anti-Axis forces under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, are reported to have moved in a guerrilla-like advance to the Maungdaw area and engaged in intense fighting with the Japanese Garrison Forces, according to a January 17 Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The report said that all the anti-Axis propaganda organs were working at top speed to make capital of this action as the start of an anti-Axis general counter-offensive against Burma.

The report said that in contrast to this a United Press report received on Monday did not regard the attempt as important and rather confirmed the Japanese opinion concerning the move. The U.P. dispatch is said to have stated that the anti-Axis attack could not be called an offensive against Burma, and that Mountbatten was planning only the recapture of local objectives in order not to repeat Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell's tragedy of Arakan.

The U.P. report was further said to have declared that as long as the Japanese Forces hold the Mayu peninsula they will be able to keep the anti-Axis from invading the interior and that the anti-Axis forces at present lack the necessary strength to smash the Japanese. It also was reported that the only hope was that coordinated operations should be effected from the north and south. The U.P. report said that should Mountbatten succeed in establishing firm advance strongholds on the Arakan coast, in northern Burma and secure the Ledo road, the situation might turn somewhat favorable to the anti-Axis forces.

For some days past all Indian and Australian broadcasts have been propagating that the anti-Axis operations against Burma have been started and that anti-Axis vanguards have advanced to the vicinity of Maungdaw, according to a Canton January 19 report to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The same broadcasts say that the Japanese Forces have the topographical advantage, being entrenched in heights, and warn that attacks will be tremendously difficult. The broadcasts also pointed to the great difficulties involved in advancing through the Mayu mountains. Of air activity, the broadcasts merely said that the anti-Axis air units had been keeping up a continuous attack for a week but did not mention any battle results.

NAVY AIR UNITS POUND ENEMY IN NEW BRITAIN

Attack Foe Positions on Pilelo Isle and Down One P-40 in Air Battle

CAPE MERKUS BLASTED

Anti-Axis Headquarters Admits Japanese Stage Fierce Raids on Cape Gumbi

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 19.—In close cooperation with our Ground Forces, Imperial Naval Air Units have been repeatedly attacking the enemy landing points on the western sector of New Britain Island.

On the morning of January 18, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Naval Air Force furiously attacked the enemy positions on Pilelo Island, scoring numerous direct hits on enemy ground installations and causing fires to break out in one place. They also engaged a formation of five enemy P-40 fighters in fierce aerial combat, shooting down one of them.

At Cape Merkus, fighter planes of the Japanese Naval Air Arm succeeded in blasting the enemy positions with a hail of bombs. From these attacks, all the Japanese planes returned to their bases safely.

Cape Gumbi Blasted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Units of the Japanese Air Force have carried out terrific counter-attacks against the enemy on Cape Gumbi and inflicted considerable damage, according to the announcement issued by the anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific.

Replaced by Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces on the New Guinea front formally announced on January 16 that the Third United States Marine Division which had landed on Bougainville Island were replaced by army units according to reports from Melbourne.

The announcement was also made by the same headquarters that 1,390 casualties were sustained by the marine division during its operations on Bougainville Island.

In view of the fact that the Americans never reveal the full extent of damage suffered by their fighting forces, observers here are expressing the opinion that the damage actually suffered must have been far heavier than admitted by the Americans.

To Relieve Anxiety

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The United States Navy Department, apparently to ease the anxiety of the American people, announced that the Japanese bases at Rabaul and Kavieng were placed within 300-mile reach of land-based American bombers since the construction of three airfields by the United States air force at Torokina and Piva in Bougainville, according to a special correspondent of the New York Times. It added that as soon as Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island is converted into an airbase, the distance to Rabaul would be reduced to 275 miles.

Ramirez to Inspect Areas Hit by Quake; January 18 Decided as Day of Mourning

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The Argentine Government proclaimed January 18 as "Mourning Day" for the Province of San Juan, and it is reported that President General Pedro Ramirez of Argentina personally left for San Juan to inspect the damages wrought by the earthquake and the salvage work being done.

However, not a very cheerful picture will greet him. The peaceful city of San Juan situated in the Andes mountains was turned overnight into a veritable hell with crumbled heaps of brick, lumber and mangled bodies helplessly pinned underneath demolished structures meeting the gaze in all parts of the city. Charred corpses strewn all over the streets have already begun to rot and a putrid stench fills the air. No words can adequately describe the scene of misery and devastation.

A general clean-up order has been issued by the government to avoid the spread of epidemic and, according to latest reports, over 900 dead bodies have already been collected. According to estimates, it is expected that further investigation will reveal at least 5,000 dead, 10,000 injured and 15,000 unaccounted for. Property damages have been estimated at 100,000,000 pesos and damages on business property at 300,000,000 pesos.

Citizens Asked to Evacuate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The surviving citizens of San Juan were requested by the authorities to evacuate the city in order to prevent the spread of any epidemic, it was reported here.

Manpower Reserve in Australia Exhausted Is Observation Made by London Newspaper

Special

LISBON, January 18.—The manpower reserve in Australia has been completely exhausted, according to a report to the Daily Telegraph from Canberra.

The report said that of 2,830,000 males over 14 years of age 2,530,000 were either serving in the armed forces or employed in wartime industries. Of the women, 30.1 per cent were working in war occupations, the report also stated.

The report also said that up to November 1, 1943, 65,114 Australians had either been killed in military service or so seriously wounded that they were no longer fit for service.

Australian Navy

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—The Australian Navy Ministry today announced that two cruisers and two destroyers of the Australian navy had participated in the landing operations at Arawe and Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island. The two cruisers were the Australia and Shropshire. The Shropshire had replaced the Canberra, which was sunk by the Japanese Navy, and it took part in the operations in the Southwestern Pacific for the first time, the announcement added.

ARNOLD STRESSES WAR IN PACIFIC

General Says It's Not Secondary to Europe's

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—General Henry Arnold, commander-in-chief of the United States army air force, speaking in Philadelphia today said that air war was not confined to Europe but stretched into the Pacific, according to a dispatch received here.

Arnold said that action against Japan was not secondary, explaining, "The European phase of the conflict is approaching its crisis and geographic conditions make it possible to come to close grips with that enemy first." Arnold's emphasis on the war in the Pacific was apparently a reply to charges made by some circles that America was not putting enough emphasis on the war against Japan.

6,000 FOUNDRY MEN STRIKE IN AMERICA

Reject War Labor Board's Decision for Settlement of Wage Dispute

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Six thousand foundry workers today rejected a decision by the War Labor Board for a settlement of a wage dispute and went on strike, according to a dispatch from Seattle. Meanwhile, a Washington report revealed that the WLB had called on the striking foundry workers to end the work stoppage immediately.

Nathan P. Feinsinger, WLB disputes director said, "Nothing in the strike vote taken under the Union Disputes Act by the local union relieves the unions of their moral obligation to maintain production without interruption in wartime".

Meanwhile, a San Francisco dispatch said that the United States circuit court of appeals had announced that it would sit in Banc on February 7, to hear the case of Harry Bridges west coast longshoremen's labor leader, who is making an appeal against the order which would deport him to Australia where he was born.

U.S. Labor Analyzed

Special

LISBON, January 18.—The swaggeringly arrogant attitude of the United States labor unions which utilize their strong bargaining powers in American politics to press home their demands is discussed in a recent article by the London Times correspondent in New York.

The correspondent declared, "The leaders of organized labor were plainly a bit frightened as well as startled by the charge that strikes and strike threats were the 'damnedest crime ever committed against America.' But quickly perceiving that nothing was going to happen to them or to their organizations now, whatever might befall them later, they didn't stay frightened long.

"In common with most of the rest of the country they were aware that government necessity was still their opportunity and that in this year when the presidential election will be fought with almost unparalleled bitterness, policies was likely to be more their servant than their opponent.

"And so instead of giving ground in dismay and confusion they have boldly retorted to their critics and continued to press their demands. By this course they have lost nothing in the material way and, like Lewis and his coal miners they are getting virtually all they demanded.

"In different political atmosphere, the apparent indifference of the labor leaders to effect their strike threats and strikes on the war effort would undoubtedly bring down upon them swift retribution in the form of coercive action by Congress and the executive. But they are probably right in supposing that they have nothing of this kind to fear."

Our Bombers Mercilessly Pound Foe's Facilities at Cape Merkus

Enemy Fighters Which Rose to Intercept Are Sandwiched Between Two Layers of Japanese Planes And Subjected to Withering Cross Fire

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.—How an enemy air formation was sandwiched between two layers of Japanese fighter planes during a fierce engagement above Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester is thrillingly described by Corporal Misuo Matsumoto of the Imperial Army Air Force who took an active part in shooting down four enemy machines in rapid succession. The air encounters over Rabaul are growing more furious from day to day with the enemy persistently trying to attempt counter-attacks. Consequently, our airmen are kept exceedingly busy warding off the enemy squadrons.

Corporal Matsumoto's story follows: "Early on the morning of December 16, our unit received the order to prepare for action against the enemy's point of landing. We were glad to be allowed to participate in the action. Our fighter and bomber groups took off determined to deal the enemy a fatal blow or die in the attempt.

"We quickly reached Cape Merkus. I saw the white fringe of beach on the western side of the cape and several tiny islets in the bay. I was scarcely aware of our arrival above the enemy's position before the commander gave the signal for action. Some distance ahead I saw about forty P-38's rushing to meet us. Our fighters spurted ahead to engage the enemy and riddled them with machine-gun bullets. The foe, however, fought bravely and did their utmost to keep our bombers from attacking their landing point.

"I saw three enemy destroyers hastily steaming off in a southeasterly direction to escape our bombers. About two miles off shore, several enemy transports seemed undecided as to what course of action to take. A number of landing barges together with other enemy vessels were furiously zigzagging their way about the bay in a mad attempt to escape the rain of bombs. Some of them indeed, ran aground in their haste. Chaos reigned within the enemy camp.

"On the following day we again made for the enemy's landing spot but due to inclement weather we were forced to return. However, the next day, December 18, was perfect and upon approaching our destination we beheld, as before, enemy planes waiting to engage us. Our fighters immediately flew into the clouds above the enemy P-38's. Soon afterward we heard the drone of planes overhead. They were enemy craft about seven or eight in number flying several hundred meters above us, waiting to attack. To our amazement we discovered still another layer of machines over those above us which turned out to be a friendly squadron, with the result that there were four layers of alternating enemy and Japanese planes. Our fighters at the top commenced action by pouring withering fire into the enemy machines immediately below them. Taken by surprise the enemy craft tried to escape. One failed and came down to our altitude where we soon made short work of it by shooting it in down in flames. In the same manner, three more planes were sent hurtling seawards—living balls of fire. The destruction of these four planes took just two minutes. The enemy machines below us commenced action. They dashed toward us but we dodged neatly and before they could turn to us again they were attacked by the Japanese fighters overhead who sent them all in the same way as their predecessors. The enemy used P-38's and P-47's for the defense of their landing point but their fighting qualities were negligible.

"While the enemy's attacks against Rabaul is increasing in intensity, our air units are pounding their bases at Finschhafen.

"Captain Nango, (the younger brother of Lieutenant-Commander Mochibumi Nango who met a heroic end in China) is destroying nearly every enemy plane he meets. Our airmen are of one mind with the unit commander—to defeat the enemy at all costs. We are in high spirits and do not mind hardships while at the front.

"Finally, there is one thing we must not forget and that is the admirable behavior of the Takasago tribe who are doing indispensable work assisting the ground crew."

Foe Is Skeptic Over Success Of 2nd Front

(Continued From Page 1)

cent announcement by James V. Forrestal, United States Undersecretary of the Navy. He says that the United States must turn out urgently 45,000 aircraft for use in surprise attacks on coast points of Europe. He also says that America has a program of constructing a total of 65,000 landing vessels (including 450-foot vessels and amphibious trucks), but that only 20,000 are ready.

But there is the aspect that, over a period of 10 months last year, the United States supplied to Britain tanks and parts amounting in value to £110,000,000, several times the total volume furnished in 1941 and 1942.

Again, during the past five years, the number of airdromes in the British Isles has increased five times, nearly reaching a maximum. The airdromes at present in use by the Anglo-American air forces in the British Isles total 250,000 acres in area and more than 500 in number.

With the British Isles thus steadily being turned into a base for air raids on Europe, it may not be altogether impossible that incursion operations may be attempted without waiting for the completion of the scheduled preparations, depending on the progress of the war situation in Europe.

Difficulties Pointed Out

However, British military experts continue to point out the difficulty of landing operations. Many of them, out of political consideration to the Soviet Union, stress the inadvisability of opening the projected campaign when military preparations remain insufficient.

It is the concensus of the same experts that, with Soviet operations precluded in the period from the middle of March to the end of April by the mud on the Eastern front, Britain would encounter a relatively tougher German resistance if she were to open action during this period.

It is also argued in the same quarters that the dense fog in the English Channel in February and March prevents air protection, while the experience of the last World War has shown that climatic conditions in early spring in northern France, Belgium and Holland are unsuited for land operations there.

For these reasons, opinion is gaining force that incursion operations will be started after May in correspondence with the reopening of Soviet operations.

It is expected that the Anglo-Americans, at the commencement of operations, will mobilize their total air strength in accordance with Montgomery's theory that land operations must follow victory in the air.

Reich Defense Perfected

The Reich, on its part, has perfected the Grand Fortress of Europe along the coast line from Narvik to the Pyrenees, fortified with 7,700 heavy guns, 3,000 anti-ank guns and immumerable mine fields.

Then, too, Germany has concentrated her aircraft productivity on fighter planes to such an extent that a commentator for the Observer, London, estimates her present fighter plane production at four times the volume for 1942. Besides, the Reich first line unit under the command of Field Marshal H. Sperrle has been assiduously fostering fighting strength by avoiding unnecessary sacrifices.

These factors all point to an air duel of a magnitude unprecedented in the annals of air combat. Unlike the case of the Italian campaign in which Germany suffered a total lack of protection by fighter planes, serious difficulties are predicted for the anti-Axis in acquiring air control at the outset of the campaign.

Already, Liddell-Hart and other leading British military commentators are expressing skepticism regarding the complacent "air arm almighty" notion held by Montgomery and his coterie. This may be taken as betraying the defects of the strategy of the anti-Axis high command.

Air combat, according to Liddell-Hart, is guerilla warfare in the air, so to speak, and cannot be a decisive factor in these days of protracted war of attrition. He is highly dubious as to the effect of bombing raids which are expected to be attempted against Belgium, Holland and France.

A military commentator for the Observer goes a step further by making this observation:

"Amphibious operations lack flexibility. Devoid of the speed and 'surprise raid' elements, such operations inevitably entail huge sacrifices.

Renovations Necessary

"Now that the commander for the formation of a second front has been named, it is necessary that we should undertake a number of renovations, belated though they may be.

"In the first place, we must give resiliency to operations in order to take advantage of unforeseen contingencies.

"In the second place, it is necessary that we should hold a great deal of reserve strength behind the first line to enable speedy, decisive actions upon the commencement of operations."

All in all, the note of extreme caution sounded by military experts may be taken as revealing for all to see the utter strategic incompetency of the Anglo-American high command. Heavily discounting the conceited notion held by Montgomery, well-informed quarters in the anti-Axis countries are seriously apprehensive lest the contemplated operations against western Europe might turn out to be a repetition of the appalling attrition war at the Somme

Daring Feats Of Submarine Told by Scribe

(Continued From Page 1)

boat disguised as a merchantman. As if to threaten the submarine about to hit it, one cannon each forward and back, two midship, and five pom-poms were visible. The captain saw that it had to be sunk at one blow or else it would fight back fiercely and was cautious.

The torpedoes were released. They tore through the water and hit as aimed; the bow and middle of the ship. Terrific explosions rent the air and towering columns of water shot up. Then the bow started sinking and the ship went down with its lifeboats only half-lowered. It was a case of instantaneous sinking. The whole thing lasted only a few minutes.

Without heed of danger the furious-fighting and courageous captain next closed in on the mouth of the harbor of X X. The expectations of the captain were answered when a huge tanker, which at first seemed to be a battleship, came into view. Under the blazing sun directly overhead the tanker had a canopy all over its deck and not even dreaming that it would be subjected to a torpedo attack here, it had even its guns covered.

A torpedo hit the tanker right below the bridge. Being filled to capacity with oil, the tanker was immediately enwrapped in flames and explosions occurred in rapid succession. The bow went down quickly and the whole ship went down in X minutes. The oil floating all over the sea caught fire and the scene was like hell. The submarine operating far from home had scored again. A desperate enemy plane dropped two bombs but both dropped into the sea harmlessly. With the crew grinning cheerfully the submarine moved away from the scene.

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

Invention of By-Products With Progress of Chemistry Sees Need for Larger Output

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, January 18.—Assurance of a brilliant future for the Malaian rubber industry with the progress of chemistry, was given in a radio broadcast yesterday by B. Fujinaga, Deputy Director of the Malai Rubber Research Institute, here.

He declared that most of the people hold the belief that rubber is over-supplied in Greater East Asia and naturally come to entertain a pessimistic outlook regarding the future of the rubber industry.

"However, these people consider rubber only as a raw material for the production of vulcanized rubber products such as tires, hoses and erasers and they let slip out of their minds the vast fields of use which modern science cultivates," he said.

Mr. Fujinaga stated that all rubber experts and scientists now hold the opinion that the rubber supply in Greater East Asia is no longer enough and pointed out that rubber in solid form alone has far greater uses than a layman can imagine, owing to the recent progress of chemistry.

Many By-Products

It is possible to get rubber substances made hard enough to use as substitutes for metal, he continued, pointing out that in Japan, by a special chemical treatment, a product comparable in strength to duraluminum (aluminum alloy) has been obtained.

Mr. Fujinaga also mentioned the recent successful industrialization of rubber fiber, which has a special quality of greatly resisting certain chemicals, and packing paper made from rubber, which is much superior to ordinary cellophane.

He added that from rubber it is also possible to get products which correspond to benzine, kerosene, oil for diesel engine and tar, all of which are essentials.

He disclosed that in Japan, airplane fuel and lubricating oil are produced on a large-scale basis as a result of the hydrogenation of rubber oil products with the aid of modern chemical process.

Although refraining from disclosing figures of the exact amount produced, Mr. Fijinaga said that it is easy to see that rubber required as raw material amounts to thousands of tons and consequently stated that with extensive new uses of rubber, the rubber production of Greater East Asia is already insufficient.

He requested rubber growers in Malai to produce more rubber, declaring, "We, of the Rubber Research Institute, will do our best to study and solve technical aspects of the rubber industry."

ENLISTMENT TERMS SET FOR MALAI'S VOLUNTEERS

Native Officers to Receive Monthly Allowance of Between ¥130 to ¥300

Domei

SHONAN, January 19.—The establishment of the Volunteer Army of Malai as decided on December 8 last, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, is showing satisfactory progress thanks to the enthusiastic cooperation of all Malai youths. Especially in the province of Malacca, three times as many youths as required applied to the authorities on the first day for registration. In this connection, Shonan Island has decided to invite applicants from among the native youths between 16 and 30 years of age on the following terms:

The volunteers when enlisted will be ranked as Volunteer Captain, Volunteer First-Lieutenant, Second Volunteer Private and others. A volunteer private will get between ¥30 and ¥40, a volunteer non-commissioned officer between ¥45 and ¥120 and a volunteer officer between ¥130 and ¥300 a month.

U.S. FEARS FASCISM GAINING IN S. AMERICA

American Organization Demanding Joint Embargo Against Argentina

Special

BERLIN, January 17.—The Observer correspondent in New York recently declared that the press decrees imposed by the Ramirez Government of Argentina were regarded in New York and Washington as having finally established Fascism in Argentina, according to reports received here. The correspondent reported that strong National Socialist and Phalangist activities were spreading all over South America with Buenos Aires as the center.

"It is clear today," the correspondent said, "that the Bolivian coup d'etat was Fascist in inception." He stated that even in Mexico semi-totalitarian agitation was growing. He said that Washington appeared to be extremely preoccupied and that many were admitting that the "Good Neighbor policy is passing through its first serious crisis."

The report said that Washington and New York papers strongly attacked the Ramirez Government, accusing it of being anti-American. The Washington Star showed grave concern and said that the situation was "highly disturbing." The Observer correspondent said that he gained the definite impression from State Department sources that "various steps are being considered for putting pressure on Argentina ... perhaps economic sanctions." He said that he did not believe that there would be a breaking off of relations but that Britain was said to have been urged to find another source of supply for the wheat contract which she is believed to be on the point of making with Argentina.

Urges Joint-Action

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 17.—An immediate, joint Anglo-American embargo against Argentina was demanded on Sunday by an American organization known as the Committee for a Democratic Foreign Policy, whose headquarters are in Fifth Avenue, New York, according to a report from that city. The report revealed that in a letter to Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, the inaptly named committee charged that the "United States policy of supporting reactionary Governments in Latin America is partially responsible for the current developments in both Argentina and Boilvia." The committee also demanded an immediate inquiry into the possibility of "salvaging the new Bolivian regime".

Nanking Plans To Up Output Of Farm Items

(Continued From Page 1)

National Government Control Committee will take over complete control and management of vacant lands and houses in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces, and in all prefectures by March this year, while in connection with the leasing of these lands and houses a permit system will be established. Land census and readjustment will be undertaken in order to establish the basis for taxation.

The renovation of the local police system as well as organization of provisional laws for questioning and searching is also expected.

Inflation Reducing Chungking to Ruins

(Continued From Page. 1)

ing many thousands, having returned to farms.

Atkinson said that the decline in industrial production was due to the shortage of funds available for long term investment in industry during the inflationary period when short term commercial plans were many times more profitable and to the shortage of many raw materials, high cost of production in comparison with current market prices, and inequalities in price control measures. He pointed out that it cost 80,000 Chungking dollars to produce a ton of wolfram and transport it to place of shipment.

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2 Nippon Airmen Return Scathless After Exploits Against Enemy Odds

By TATSUO ARAO
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Once again attesting to the undaunted spirit and superb skill of the Japanese Sea Eagles, the recent daring exploits of First-Lieutenant T., Commander of a scout plane unit, and Flight Warrant Officer H. in the South Pacific area, have caused consternation and dismay among the ranks of the enemy air forces.

First-Lieutenant T. is well-known for his superb ability as a scout, having often manifested his superior skill in reconnoitering around Guadalcanal Island. Each time he flew over that island, he succeeded in taking good pictures which greatly facilitated Japanese operations.

Prior to the First Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island, while reconnoitering over Guadalcanal Island, he was not only subjected to heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire, but was also attacked by an enemy fighter, a Grumman which he skilfully eluded by maneuvering his plane through the net of fire and sought refuge among the protective clouds. Thus, fearlessly completing his mission, he safely returned to his base.

On the morning of X day, Commander T. took to the air on the weighty mission of reconnoitering the area south of Bougainville Island. Maintaining X thousand-meter altitude, his plane headed southward to its destination. An endless expanse of calm sea spread out below his eyes. There was not a sign of enemy planes.

"Weather fine. No enemy visible." Such was the report he flashed before starting on his return trip. Looking down on the blue waters, the Commander muttered: "I have not met any enemy planes today. This will probably be a very monotonous day." However, he kept strict watch as he headed back.

Enemy Is Encountered

Suddenly, something black appeared on the horizon! It gradually approached the Japanese plane. It was an enemy Consolidated B-24 evidently searching for a prey.

"There you are!" exulted Commander T.

However, it was almost suicidal to challenge the enemy bomber single-handed, for the scout plane was unarmed except for small machine-guns. Commander T. knew that it would be natural for anyone in his position to evade the enemy bomber before being detected. But, on the contrary, he decided to launch a most unusual attack.

He dashed his plane toward the enemy, his machine-guns belching out streaks of fire. The distance between the enemy bomber and the scout plane was quickly shortened. Determined to terrify the enemy, Commander T. continued firing. Rather belatedly, the enemy noticed the Japanese plane. Mistaking it for a fighter, it made a spiral turn to the left and in extreme dismay and confusion, hastily took to its heel.

Taking advantage of the enemy's confusion, Commander T. chased him with his machine-guns going full blast.

"Don't let it get away!" he shouted encouragingly to the pilot as the enemy bomber, turning to the right and left, frantically attempted to escape. After the chase had continued for several minutes, the enemy began to drop one, two, and more bombs in order to ease its load and thus facilitate its flight. As the bombs dropped into the sea, high columns of water rose above the surface.

Thinking that enemy fighters might appear, First-Lieutenant T. gave up further pursuit and headed for home.

"It was certainly a sight to see the enemy bomber throw away its bombs and take flight in such utter confusion! We surely had a thrilling experience today!" remarked Commander T., his face beaming with contentment when he returned to the base.

Separated From Comrades

The exploit of Flight Warrant Officer H. was no less daring than Commander T.'s. On X day when the Japanese bombing attack on enemy reinforcements was being launched over Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, Flight Warrant Officer H., who had participated in the attack on Cape Torokina, was heading for home when he unfortunately met with a squall. Although he lost sight of his comrade planes, he remained calm and self-composed, maneuvering his plane through the clouds as far as Buka Island situated to the north of Bougainville Island. As soon as the squall ceased, he was able to lower his altitude and continue on his way to the base which was near. Feeling relieved, he began to hum a song composed by one of his comrades "Again we are winging together. Today we will bomb Cape Torokina. We have scored astounding results. Glory to the Japanese Bomber Unit!"

All of a sudden, he espied a large formation of bombers and fighters some thousand meters away to the south. What could it be? For a second he was overcome by an ominous misgiving, but soon became calm, taking it to be a formation of comrade bombers and fighters on its way to make another attack.

Turning the nose of his plane upward, he gazed at the formation and found that it consisted of some 30 large-sized bombers escorted by more than 10 fighters on both sides.

"What a big formation!" thought Warrant Office H.

Just as he was about to dip the wings of his plane to wish his supposed comrades good luck, he was gripped with terror. Upon straining his eyes and looking more closely, he discovered that the first fighter was quite different from a Japanese type, for it had shorter wings and a larger fuselage, and evidently carried a torpedo.

"It is the enemy!" he shouted to the scout officer sitting in the back seat. Straining his eyes once more, he ascertained that the formation consisted of Grummans and B-24's. What could he do? There was no way to escape the enemy.

Suddenly, he hit upon a daring plan. His plane was flying with the sun at its back while the enemy planes were flying against the dazzling sun. Taking advantage of this favorable situation, he decided to maneuver his plane through the enemy formation!

As the enemy drew closer minute by minute, Warrant Officer H. began to dip the wings of his plane. He soon received a like response from the first of the enemy planes which apparently mistook the Japanese bomber for one of their own.

"We will do it!" shouted Officer H. "And as soon as this enemy formation passes by, fire at the last plane!" he ordered the gunner.

In the twinkling of an eye, the Japanese plane skimmed past the enemy formation. Thus, this most daring action was carried out.

One after the other the enemy planes shot past the Japanese plane, all dipping their wings in salute. Suddenly the machine-guns of the Japanese bomber roared into action, emitting streaks of fire. Rather belatedly the enemy planes, realizing their mistake, began to fire back, but by then the Japanese bomber was already heading for its base.

Upon arriving at the base, Warrant Officer H. said, "The enemy was so confused over having let the Japanese lone plane pass by safely that he did not even turn back. I never imagined that I would meet an enemy formation so near to our base. It was certainly a close shave!"

This same enemy formation attacked XX base, but subjected to a fierce counter-attack by Japanese fighters as well as by anti-aircraft batteries, it soon took flight in complete dismay and confusion.

Cosgrave, Irish Leader, Quits Free Gael Party Due to Poor Health

Special

LISBON, January 18.—William Cosgrave, 64, stormy figure in Irish politics for over a quarter of a century and the first President of the Irish Free State, announced his resignation as the leader of the Free Gael (United Ireland) Party because of poor health, according to a Dublin dispatch. Cosgrave, however, will retain his seat in the Dail.

Financing Move Set For War Industries

(Continued From Page 1)

Yuki, president of the National Monetary Control Association, Tuesday said:

"Corresponding with the designation of munitions companies, the monetary institutions which are to advance loans to them were designated today. We who are connected with financial matters must realize the weight of our responsibilities in these times of emergency when the fighting strength of the nation must be raised to unprecedented heights. The financial institutions have, in fact, maintained close contact with industrial circles so that the required funds may be supplied to them promptly and smoothly. Under the new formula, which is of epochal significance for increasing efficiency, we renew our resolve to do our utmost to cooperate with war production through financing."

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Sumatra: Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa: Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
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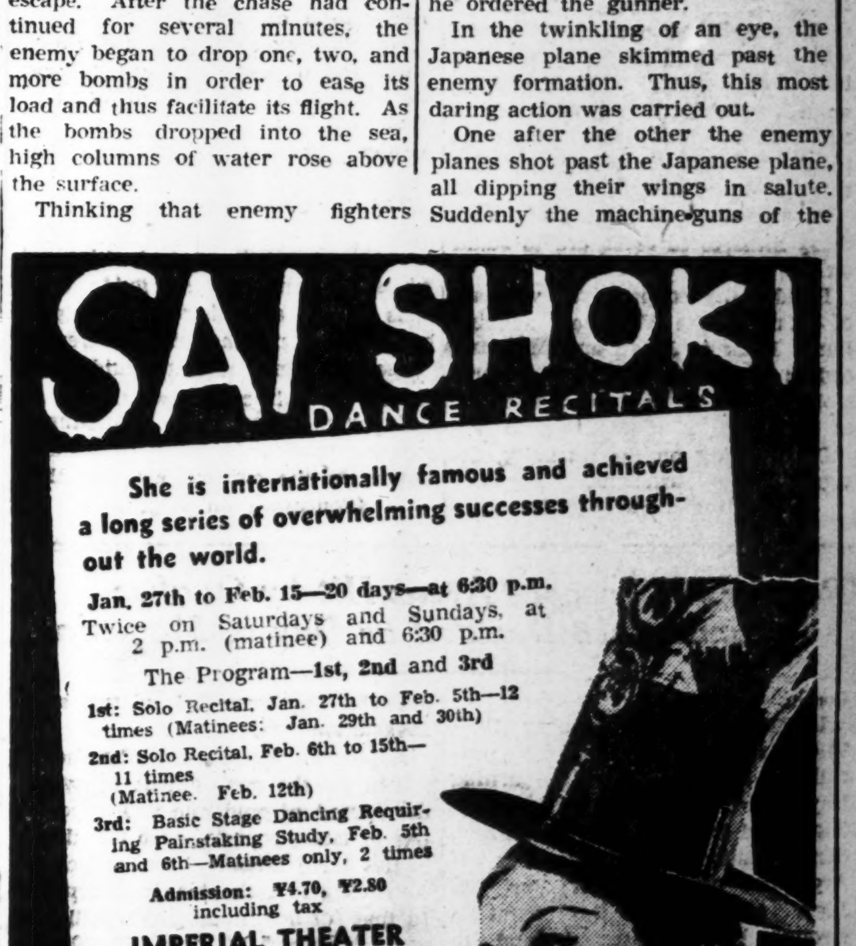

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BUSTLING ACTIVITY SEEN IN NEW GUINEA

Native People Eagerly Co-operating in Large-Scale Plantation Project

By HIROSHI MASHITA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—The Indonesians and Papuans in western New Guinea are eagerly cooperating with the Japanese there in the task of completing a large-scale plantation project. Having learned the joy of labor for the first time in their lives, they are voluntarily offering their services for the increased production of foodstuffs by reclaiming wasteland and clearing jungle areas.

While they were exploited by the Dutch, the Indonesians and Papuans in western New Guinea remained idle and inactive, with no ambition whatsoever to improve their most primitive mode of living. With the occupation of the island by the Japanese Forces, however, they were awakened from their long slumber. Now they are joyfully and happily cooperating with the Japanese in the task of developing the island.

Public Plantation Set

With the dual purpose of instilling the spirit of labor in the native inhabitants, and of obtaining necessary hands for farm work, the plan for the development of a public plantation was put forth. Prior to launching this plan, the Japanese Forces there requested the native people to help. The Papuans and Indonesians, however, who were only accustomed to working on a minimum scale—to cultivate just enough for the use of their respective families—were not willing to spare hands for a public enterprise. During the Dutch regime compulsory labor had been used for the purpose of cultivating wasteland, but the project had failed, due to the reluctance of the native people to work.

With some apprehension, therefore, the public plantation project was suggested to the Indonesian village headmen. At first they hesitated, not understanding the true value of the plan. The Japanese then earnestly explained the situation saying "Japan is fighting now, and it is vitally urgent for Japan to emerge victorious in the current war. You will benefit greatly when the war ends in Japan's favor, but in order to gain this benefit, you must work for it."

Moved by the enthusiasm and sincerity of the Japanese, they finally understood the true intention of the Japanese Forces and consulted with the villagers. With the consent of the native people to cooperate with the Japanese in this enormous undertaking the work was started.

A certain amount of land was allotted to each village for cultivation, according to its size and population. The Japanese encouraged the native people giving them actual tutelage in farming methods. From the very beginning the Japanese worked together with the native people. The hardships and privations they endured are truly beyond description.

Superb tact was needed to coach these primitive people. In their spare time, the Japanese sat around a bonfire among the native workers and told them about Japan and the real war situation. They emphasized the fact that the project had to be carried on in parallel with all pacification activities.

Jungles Are Cleared

Hardly any arable land was available for the production of foodstuffs. First, the trees had to be felled and the undergrowth cleared away. Cultivated areas had to be protected by fences against the frequent attacks of wild animals. Thus, it took a considerably long time to prepare the soil for seed planting.

In order to encourage the native workers, their own methods of farming were adopted, no matter how primitive they might be. Instead of being forced to follow some modern agricultural technique, they were permitted to work in their own way. For instance, they were allowed to plant seeds one by one in holes dug by the aid of a stick.

Thanks to the tactful management of the Japanese, this project has proved successful. Proud of their achievements, the native laborers spared no efforts. Whenever there was a shortage of hands even women and old men willingly worked on the farm. With the happy prospect of selling surplus products, the native people have apparently realized the true value of labor.

When the Japanese go round the farms to inspect the progress of the work, they are always greeted by smiling native farmers who proudly show off their day's achievements, saying: "Master, we have done this much today."

Within three months, more than half of the total area has been reclaimed. At present, upland rice, corn, bananas, taro and potatoes are showing splendid growth as though symbolizing the people's infinite joy and prosperity.

Those who are not yet actually participating in this project are reported to have come to see the newly reclaimed areas requesting the Japanese authorities there to assist them in undertaking a similar experiment. Therefore, it will not be long before the large-scale plantation project will be completed in western New Guinea.

Japanese Wife of Padang's Deputy Mayor Assisted Her Husband in Freedom Fight

By KAY OHARA

The valiant part played by a Japanese woman in the struggle of the Indonesians for emancipation from Dutch oppression was recently brought to light with the story of Mrs. Aminah Oesman, wife of an Indonesian, Madjid Oesman, Deputy Mayor of Padang, Sumatra.

Together with their two children, Harun, 7, and Salmiah, 5, Mr. and Mrs. Oesman arrived recently in Japan on a long-contemplated visit.

Mrs. Oesman, whose maiden name was Tsuyuko Nagata, was born in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture, 31 years ago. During her studies at the Nippon Women's College in Tokyo, where she took up in particular the study of sociology, she began to realize the extreme urgency of the awakening of Asiatic consciousness in all the peoples of Asia. However, she also realized that for this the ousting of Anglo-American influence was necessary.

By the time she was graduated in 1937, Miss Nagata had already decided to go to Sumatra to help in the fight for emancipation. Moved by their daughter's earnestness and sincerity of purpose, her parents gave their consent, and so in the summer of the same year Miss Nagata bade farewell to the port of Yokohama.

Meets Future Husband

Padang found in Miss Nagata a zealous worker. One of the first steps she took was to thoroughly adjust herself to Indonesian manners and customs. In her new life, she found supreme happiness as the fulfillment of her school-day hopes, and it was most natural that she should meet, and finally marry, the young Indonesian patriot, Madjid Oesman.

Mr. Oesman, in his youth, had pledged his life to the cause of liberty. With the realization that freedom for his country could be obtained only with the support of Japan, he came to this country in 1931 and undertook a course in Law at Meiji University. Together with the expansion of his studies at the University, the idea of the construction of a Greater East Asia gradually took shape in his mind. So it was with a greater determination than ever to lead his country to freedom that he returned to Sumatra after five years in Japan.

Once more in Padang, he threw himself heart and soul into the movement to oust foreign influence. He set up the Race Investigation Institute and also published a newspaper in the Malaian language. His joy can be imagined when he met Miss Nagata, fighting for the cause of an alien country so many miles from home and friends. Subsequently, they were married in 1938.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the subsequent brilliant victories of Japan brought to reality much sooner than expected the long-cherished dream of Mr. and Mrs. Oesman. In view of the able work which they had been carrying on, they were asked on December 8 last year to take part in the administration of their country.

In this connection Mrs. Oesman had the following to say:

"We have done nothing particularly noteworthy. It is true that my husband and I went through many struggles and hardships, but always the dream of a free Indonesian people kept our spirits buoyed up.

Desires Women's Society

"Now that the hardest part of our work has seen completion, I am wondering what further work I can do in the same line. One thing that is uppermost in my mind is the formation of some sort of society between the women of Japan and of the South for the mutual exchange of ideas and confidence.

"Excuse me a moment," she said, as she turned to a small bright-eyed child who hovered behind her chair. "Be good and go and play with your brother.

"I've been scolded by relatives here for not disciplining my children more," she remarked, as her eyes lingered on the retreating figure of her young daughter, "but I think it will be time enough for that in another year or so. Childhood is so short anyway.

Mr. and Mrs. Oesman of Padang, Sumatra

"To continue. True friendship and cooperation must have as their basis true understanding, and what better medium for this understanding than a Japanese-Indonesian society by women? For understanding must exist between the women of the two countries as well as between the men, I think."

Interested in Japanese

"On innumerable occasions in Sumatra," she explained, "I was approached for information. The women of the South are most eager to become acquainted with the womanhood of Japan, but at present there is no adequate means of satisfying their desire. Naturally I did all I could, but I don't consider myself adequately equipped to tackle such an undertaking all by myself.

"The people of the South have been remarkably quick at learning the Japanese language, as I found when I taught in their normal schools, but just knowing the language will not help them toward understanding the spirit of the Japanese. And that is what I am most eager for them to know."

"I hope soon to be able to settle down, even if only temporarily, in our own home here, and then I will start working seriously on this project. Do you think I will find supporters?" she asked anxiously.

"Anyway it's wonderful to be here after an absence of almost seven years," she smiled happily. "The harrowing experiences we had during our incarceration by the Dutch at the outset of the War seem like a bad dream. Even the children, poor dears, remember some of the trials we went through."

Envoy Wang Sees Tojo

Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Wang Yun-ching, on Wednesday called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence. Ambassador Wang will shortly return to Hsinking to report official business to his Government.

U.S.-CHIANG AIR UNIT TERMED PALLIATIVE

Organization Weak and Disrupted—No Practical Addition To Chungking Strength

The establishment of a combined American-Chungking air unit, which is comparable to that of giving a toy to a crying child to appease him, took place early last November. This move, according to Domei, came as a result of an agreement reached between Lord Louis Mountbatten and Chiang Kai-shek, when the former, as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, visited Chiang's capital last October.

At the meeting in Chungking, Chiang expressed his deep dissatisfaction concerning the selfish conduct of the American airmen in China which made cooperation between the United States and Chungking impossible. Lord Mountbatten, taking the hint, immediately went into action and was instrumental in having a portion of the United States 14th Air Force in China, which is under the command of Major-General Claire Chennault, transferred intact to form a nucleus for this newly-organized air unit. The mixed air unit which now comes under the direct command of Chiang Kai-shek is said to include 600 American and 600 Chungking airmen in its organization. At their services are 50 bombers and 40 fighter planes.

An inquiry made into the circumstances leading to the formation of the combined air unit reveals that this move was one of America's diplomatic policies to court Chiang's favor, as at the Cairo conference. The formation of the American-Chungking combined air unit, however, does not mean that any practical addition has been made to Chiang's air strength. The possibility of improving collaboration between Chiang's ground and air forces is the only advantage won by Chungking.

The duties imposed on this newly organized air unit are to work in cooperation with the ground troops of the Chungking forces as well as to conduct air raids on Japan Proper. The American 14th Air Force, meanwhile, is holding itself responsible for the task of destroying the Japanese supply routes between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions.

In comparison, the actual strength of the American-Chungking combined air unit is considerably inferior to that of the American 14th Air Force for the latter has about 350 bombers and fighters at its command. Moreover the officers and men of the American air force are treated as guests of the Chungking regime, whereas the American airmen in the combined air unit are placed on the same footing as the Chinese airmen, and treated accordingly. Therefore regarding it as a sort of punishment, none of the American airmen or ground crew members willingly accepts his appointment to the mixed air unit. Accordingly, the original plan of having a personnel of 1,200 airmen and ground crew, comprising 600 Americans and 600 Chinese, has failed to materialize, for there are only 200 Americans under Chiang's order at present.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

Makura-kotoba as when the burglar confronts you with "Your money or your life," or those in alarm shout "Fire, fire!"

If we do not know or are not conscious of the original meaning of Makura-kotoba or their equivalents in any language, that will not diminish their utility or propriety or prevent us from using them. What Japanese can be insensible to the mystic euphony of such words: "hisakata-no" for heaven, "aragane-no" for earth, "chihayaburu" for gods, "tarachine-no" for mother, "Shikishima-no" for Yamato, "Aoniyoshi" for Nara, "Tori-ga-naku" for Azuma, etc? They can hardly be compared with "brave" soldier, "humble" servant, "venerable" patriarch, "reverend" priest and other semi-conventional adjectives used in alien tongues.

Every good writer may be said to be a philologist as he will examine his words carefully, pondering on their original no less than on their current significances; and if so, he is also a good investigator of Makura-kotoba which are the words currently used though their meanings are forgotten or obscured in the long course of cultural evolution. No wonder that a conscientious antiquarian and a devout worshipper of antiquity like Kamo Mabuchi should have made a special inquiry into the mysteries of Makura-kotoba. In fact, this "Kanji-ko" remains till today a little celestial fountain from which every student of Kokugaku may taste bracing draughts of the antique lore. Though this book, by the way, Motoori Norinaga first came to know the name of his great teacher, and the same book had been one of the perennial sources of Hirata Atsutane's Shintoistic aspirations.

Treble Debt Acknowledged

This book, Kanji-ko, is very characteristic of the tradition of Kokugaku in this, that Mabuch acknowledges his debts to his three great predecessors. First, he mentions Shimokobe Nagaru's "Makura-kotoba Shokumei Shu" (Candle-light shed on Makura-kotoba) in which 109 "pillow words" are elucidated. Secondly, he has culled from Keichu's famous "Manyo Daishoki" about 350 specimens, and these are exhaustively studied by Mabuchi in his pietistic way which may strike the uninitiated as "peculiar," if not far-fetched sometimes. Thirdly, he is indebted to his revered teacher, Kada Azumamaro, for the new title of "Kanji" or "Ko-muri-kotoba" in lieu of the old Makura-kotoba. The idea of "Kanji" which means "crowning word" is explained thus. It serves the same service in poetical composition as the hat or coronet does in the sartorial scheme of a noble person, who, though he presents an elegant figure in his clothes, will inspire all the more respect if he wears a good coronet in a becoming manner. In a similar way the Makura-kotoba is superimposed on a poem to make the body of the whole composition, otherwise faultless, all the more beautiful and inspiring. Hence the aptness of Kanji or Ko-muri-kotoba which Azumamaro has chosen to replace Makura-kotoba which he considers as vulgar and unseemly.

Mabuchi assigns another virtue to the Kanji, namely, the perfecting of the rhythm of a poem. He says that the Japanese poetry form of five lines of 5, 7, 5, and 7, 7 syllables is in accordance with the universal law of word sound in which the gods themselves talk to one another or condescend to address earthly children. It is in the same exquisitely-modulated heavenly tones that the wind sweeping across wintry landscape whispers in the pine-leaves; that the uguisu sings on the plum tree; that the very frogs in autumnal pond will apostrophize the moon. When a poem is either prosaic in thought or inharmonious in tone, or otherwise perfect, yet lacking in that sense of celestial elevation which classical poems possess, then becomes requisite the use of some appropriate Kanji which, because of its mystic virtue, will supply the needed element, converting the prose of human thought, as it were, into the poetry of divine sentiment. Thus the Kanji answers the good purpose of dressing both the matter and the style of poetry; and considering that many Kanji are hoary with age, dating back to the very era of the gods, they must form ideal texts for the study of antique wisdom.

(To Be Concluded)

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification published by the "Official Gazette."

January 20th, 1944.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT.

Case Number	Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
No. 601	Steamer	民福	British	Unknown	Unknown
No. 602	"	シユリパチ	"	"	"
No. 603	"	民國	"	"	"
No. 604	"	太古輪	"	"	"
No. 605	"	チエラブ	"	"	"
No. 606	"	Kankong	"	"	"
No. 607	"	Shameen II	American	"	"
No. 608	"	泉興	China	"	"
No. 609	"	瑪利輪	"	"	"
No. 610	Ferry boat	印度三號	British	"	"
No. 611	"	粤東	"	"	"
No. 612	"	德財	"	"	"
No. 613	"	嶺南三號	American	"	"
No. 614	Steamlaunch	大古濟	British	"	"
No. 615	"	崎碌	"	"	"
No. 616	"	德林蘭	"	"	"
No. 617	"	適樂時	"	"	"
No. 618	"	福星	"	"	"
No. 619	"	Arad No. 7	"	"	"
No. 620	"	滙豐	"	"	"
No. 621	"	永福	"	"	"
No. 622	"	No. 1 和記（第一）	"	"	"
No. 623	"	No. 2 和記（第二）	"	"	"
No. 624	"	Johnston Aran	"	"	"
No. 625	"	テツクキー1	"	"	"
No. 626	"	怡和	"	"	"
No. 627	"	ワードレイ	"	"	"
No. 628	"	Indo	"	"	"
No. 629	"	Unknown	"	"	"
No. 630	"	渣羅地	American	"	"
No. 631	"	Tail	"	"	"
No. 632	"	スエマーリヤン	"	"	"
No. 633	"	G. M. B.	"	"	"
No. 634	"	[illegible]	"	"	"
No. 635	"	林神	"	"	"
No. 636	"	美來	"	"	"
No. 637	"	海鷗	"	"	"
No. 638	"	福星	"	"	"
No. 639	"	綏貞	"	"	"
No. 640	"	Mascot	"	"	"
No. 641	"	嘉芝	"	"	"
No. 642	"	海哥	"	"	"
No. 643	"	安記	Holland	"	"
No. 644	"	チザワ	"	"	"
No. 645	Tugboat	Wave	British	"	"
No. 646	"	[illegible]福利	"	"	"
No. 647	"	大明	"	"	"
No. 648	"	[illegible]昌利	"	"	"
No. 649	"	Indo China	"	"	"
No. 650	"	Unknown	"	"	"
No. 651	(Oil) Tank-Steamer	大平山	"	"	"
No. 652	(Oil) Barge	C. O. B.			
No. 653	Barge	Portland	American	"	"
No. 654	Oil-barge	Main	British	"	"
No. 655	"	流旬 No. 19	"	"	"
No. 656	"	" No. 21	"	"	"
No. 657	"	" No. 24	"	"	"
No. 658	"	" No. 30	"	"	"
No. 659	"	太古 27	"	"	"
No. 660	"	ブキング	"	"	"
No. 661	"	O. B. B. 85	"	"	"
No. 662	"	Unknown	"	"	"
No. 663	"	"	"	"	"
No. 664	"	O. C. 248	American	"	
No. 665	"	T. E. X. 8	"	"	
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1944

Condolences to Argentina

Reports continue to mount concerning the devastating character of the earthquake which rocked western Argentina last Saturday. While accurate figures are still unavailable on account of the disruption of communications, it is estimated that in the city of San Juan alone the number of deaths exceeds the 3,000 mark, while 7,000 have been injured and 90 per cent of all the buildings destroyed. Not only in the city of San Juan but throughout the province of which it is the capital, the destruction seems to have been appalling.

Aid and relief are being rushed by air and rail; doctors, nurses, and soldiers are being sent into the stricken area to minister to the population; while thousands of homeless refugees are reported to be pouring into nearby towns where heroic measures are being undertaken to cope with the situation. Something of the tremendous character of the catastrophe can be gauged by the fact that the Argentine Government has officially proclaimed national mourning for the quake victims.

Here in Japan, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu has dispatched instructions to Ambassador Shu Tomii at Buenos Aires to express his most profound sympathies to the Argentine Foreign Minister over the damages and suffering wrought upon the country and people of Argentina. No mere diplomatic formality is this condolence. It is a sincere expression of the innermost sentiments of the entire Japanese nation.

No people on earth can sympathize with the victims of an earthquake so sincerely as the Japanese people, for Japan is a country which has itself suffered often from this unavoidable infliction of Nature. The humanitarian feelings of the Japanese people are intensified and augmented in the forge of their own experiences. Not only a warm humanitarianism but also a real feeling of goodwill and friendliness toward the Argentine people motivate the expression of condolence which the Japanese nation has extended through the message of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu.

Halsey's Nonsense

Admiral William Halsey, commander of the United States Pacific fleet in the Southwestern Pacific, is reported to have made an "appeal" to the American people during a press conference last week at Washington that they spurn any peace with Japan until the "allied forces get to Tokyo." The best explanation for this nonsensical utterance of the admiral is that it was obviously intended to sidetrack American attention from the tremendous losses that have been suffered by the American armed forces, particularly the fleet under Halsey's direct command, during recent months in the Southwestern Pacific, and to defend the current reckless and costly counter-offensive against Japanese island bases.

The hint given by Halsey in his remarks that he foresaw the possibility that the Japanese might seek to inveigle the United States into a negotiated peace is ludicrous. Certainly, Halsey must be aware of the statements which have been reiterated by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo that the War of Greater East Asia will be prosecuted by the Japanese nation and its allies in East Asia until the United States and Britain are brought to their knees. And strange is Halsey's reported "appeal" to the American people to obstruct any peace with Japan in view of bombastic statements by President Roosevelt that the United States will not be satisfied with anything short of the "unconditional surrender" of Japan. What else can it be but a vainglorious effort by Halsey to impress his people that all is proceeding "smoothly" in the Pacific theater of the war.

No question, one of Halsey's burning ambitions is to vindicate himself after the prediction which he made on New Year's Day last year that complete victory over Japan would be achieved before the end of 1943. How much humiliation he suffered as a consequence of that statement was indicated by Halsey himself when he returned to the United States on New Year's eve last month and refused to predict when victory would be "achieved" over Japan, saying he had done enough "crystal gazing". That desire to vindicate himself is undoubtedly the motivating factor for Halsey's bombastic statements from time to time.

Halsey's statements, however, only serve to aggravate the confusion of the gullible American public. Or aren't they gullible any more? Only last week, they heard another warning by Halsey's superior, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, to the effect that all talk about an early ending of the war is "wishful thinking." Particularly did Knox emphasize that the war against Japan will be long and that it will be a bitter fight to the finish.

And now comes Colonel Charles Morhouse, personal physician to General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific, with a statement that MacArthur feels that too little emphasis has been placed on the war against Japan; that MacArthur believes that Japan is developing an extremely strong position in East Asia, especially in the way of raw materials; and that MacArthur's view is that "the longer the push against Japan is put off the more difficult and costly it will be". These are words attributed to Halsey's superior in command in the Southwest Pacific operations, which certainly do not paint any optimistic picture of the campaign against Japan.

Any suggestion that Japan is likely to "inveigle" the United States into a negotiated peace is sheer nonsense. It might at best be an attempt by Halsey to inject empty courage into the war-weary American soldiers and sailors in the South Pacific area with the false hope that the day they will be going home is "not indefinitely remote".

Cold Stars

The whole heavens were dotted with stars. Everywhere twinkled stars—above dark roofs and pitch-black mountains. A great leafless keyaki tree scraped the sky, like an inverted broom, its branches all bespangled with stars. As I stood in the garden, I heard the night gale sweeping over the mountain-tops, roaring like the surge. But what was that sound like distant thunder? It was the sound of hulling rice at my neighbor's. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

January 20, 1943

Two compacts of world-wide significance were signed between Japan and Germany and between Japan and Italy at Berlin and Rome, respectively, in the form of Agreements on Economic Collaboration. These agreements possess the same period of validity as the Tripartite Pact, the purpose of which they are to substantiate in the field of economy. By concluding these agreements, Japan, Germany and Italy intend to prosecute war against their common enemy through the formulation of a grand economic plan and by employing the total combined strength of the two great economic spheres of Greater East Asia and Europe and, at the same time, to lay the foundation for permanent economic cooperation between these spheres after the war.

* * *

The Chilean Government announced its severance of diplomatic relations with Axis nations, following approval of the bill for breaking off relations with the Axis countries by the Chilean Senate.

* * *

Despite the prevailing bitter cold, units of the Imperial Forces in China are again busily engaged in dealing annihilative blows against the guerilla troops of Chungking who are continuing their futile attempts at counter-offensives in the Wuchan-Hankow area. A general mopping-up drive is being vigorously waged in various sectors of the area.

* * *

As a result of the ruthless requisitioning of food stocks and other essential commodities by the British occupation authorities in Iran, the country now finds itself short of about 25,000 tons of bread grain for the supply of the native population.

* * *

The exchange of official Notes concerning the method of settling accounts between Japan and French Indo-China took place today in Vichy. The purpose of these Notes is to adjust matters relative to the settlement of accounts between Japan and French Indo-China in conformity with the new situation developing after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and to supplement the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement which was signed on May 6, 1941. The principal point of the Notes is the agreement to make settlements of accounts relating to both trade and invisible trade between French Indo-China and other regions of Greater East Asia on the basis of the yen.

* * *

The Americans have been eagerly studying Japan and the Japanese language ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At the University of Colorado alone, a large number of students, including naval officers, have enrolled in the Japanese language classes. It is said that the number of students who were graduated from European and American schools recently and who majored in Oriental languages is unprecedented.

History of Philippine Culture

Mohammedan Moro Tribe Held Sway in Islands Until Spain Introduced Catholicism

By TAN SHIDEHARA
(From the Kokusai Bunka)

Part I

The culture of the several southern countries which comprise Greater East Asia, roughly speaking, consists of two main currents, Indian and Chinese cultures. While these two streams fed the principal waterway of this culture for a long time, Western culture three or four hundred years ago also, like a little rivulet, trickled down and gathering strength and size through the ages meandered into and was finally absorbed by it.

Probably because of her proximity to India and China and because of a belief that her knowledge of those cultures had attained the maximum standard of absorption, the Philippines might have turned her attention to something seemingly fresh and attractive such as Western culture. But this is only a hypothetical statement and open to doubt. It is true, however, that Western culture, since its infiltration into the country until today, has had a more pronounced influence on the islands than both Indian and Chinese cultures. Evidence of this may be seen in the universal knowledge that the present name of the islands is derived from Philippe, Crown Prince of Spain at the time of the Spanish acquisition of the islands.

Spread Mohammedan Culture

The Negrito, Igorot and Tagalog tribes together combine to form what are commonly known today as the aborigines of the Philippines. Though it is possible that some among these peoples might have brought with them to the island a form of Indian culture, palpable proof is lacking. Besides these peoples, the Malayan and Mohammedan tribe of Moros also immigrated into the Philippines. First stepping ashore on the island of Mindanao and gradually crossing over to the numerous and adjacent islands, they proceeded northward, spreading Mohammedan culture everywhere in their wake, and consequently Arabic writings and Mohammedanism came to be adopted.

In the first year of Tai-ei, that is about four hundred and twenty two years ago, Magellan arrived on the shores of Mindanao and from there attacked and occupied Cebu Island in the north. He was, however, killed in a counter-attack launched by the natives, thus bringing his invasion to an unsuccessful conclusion. Later in the eighth year of Eiroku, three hundred years ago, Legaspi at the head of a large Spanish fleet captured Cebu for a second time. The reason why these two attacks were aimed principally at the capture of that island is easily understood when it is known that that island was the center of export and import trade with China.

Legaspi's force, an intractable one, was not easily repulsed. Six years later corresponding to the second year of Ganki, Manila fell into their hands. The Philippines, at this time, possessed no central government. The country was parcelled out and was governed by chieftains who maintained a secluded independence. Legaspi, therefore, had no difficulty in subjugating the territory. As a result of his successful campaigns, the Spanish Government rewarded him by appointing him the first Governor-General of the islands.

In contrast to the subjugated tribes, the Moros remained adamantly antagonistic. Receding into the southern regions a second time, they opposed Christianity and its teachings from their retreat in the Mindanao and Sulu Islands.

Sulu, as has already been pointed out, was the center of trade with China. It would not be unreasonable, therefore, to imagine that from this time onward, both Chinese culture and immigrants flowed into the Philippines with this trade. The migration of the Japanese into these islands also commenced at about this period from routes in the north toward Manila, and Spanish records of events during this period speak of the existence of a Japanese port at a place called Argo, northwest of Luzon.

Spanish Culture Dominant

Since the Spanish dominated the Philippines, their culture overwhelmed all the others and expanded throughout the country. Catholic priests devoted themselves ardently to the preaching of their faith and with their teachings introduced a system of education until Christian culture permeated the four corners of these conglomerate islands.

Yet the Moros remained absolutely stubborn in their opposition, adhering to and maintaining the Mohammedan religion everywhere. The deep devotion of the Catholic missionaries in their preachings brought more and more converts into their fold every year. Their power in proportion to their influence increased until it became difficult to ignore them altogether and, they finally even went so far as to interfere in the politics of the country.

As the educational policy of the missionaries aimed at the dissemination of religion, education fell short of its true significance and liberal qualities. The Spanish Government, aware of the fact that these missionaries were well conversant in the conditions of the country into all parts of which they had penetrated, employed them as supervisors to report on the activities of all officials under the Governor General. Their influence, at length, even superseded that of the latter leading to all kinds of abuses.

The sectional differences and dissensions between the missionaries themselves which had reached severe heights and the rising spirit of native antagonism toward them gradually led to a loss of Spanish power. This state of affairs together with the revolutionary movements started among the Filipinos, of which the uprising led by Rizal and Aguinaldo are famous, marked the commencement of Spanish disintegration in the Philippines.

Spain's long rule over the islands which extended for well over three hundred years gave the missionaries a free hand in their work so that at the time of Spanish decline in power they had achieved the christianization of the whole islands.

It is commonly said that Christianity is Spain's legacy devolved upon the Philippines. Looking on the other side of the coin, however, it may be asserted that the decay of Spain in the Philippines was brought about by this very religion which they had introduced there. In fact, the incomparable success of Catholicism in the islands, it might be preferably said, hastened its down-fall there. Its religious influence is today but a fading light shedding its weak rays on those island peoples.

Moros Were Powerful

As has been already indicated, the Moros were the only tribe that broke the humdrum of Catholic culture in the Philippines. In the heyday of power they even held sway in the north. At present, however, they maintain a life of retreat in the Mindanao and Sulu islands. Even though their population does not still exceed 500,000 they have neither been affected by Spanish nor American cultures. They have clung to their own Mohammedan teachings in all things despite the inroads of American and Spanish cultures which pervaded the islands for more than forty and two hundred years respectively.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Western rulers whom they had opposed up till then were dislodged from the islands in one swift blow. The sultan of Mindanao on receipt of the news of the Japanese landings immediately expressed his great delight to the Japanese Forces saying: "We shall be glad to cooperate with you in every way. Our entire services are at your command. Please, therefore, do not refrain from asking us anything you might desire." Drawing out his sword, he continued "This sword which has not once yet failed us in the days of Spanish and American rule symbolizes our spirit. Now that the Spaniards and the Americans have been driven from our shores, it no longer serves any purpose. I especially ask that it be handed to the Japanese commander as a token of our goodwill."

These characteristic words typically display the sentiment of the Oriental peoples and mark the first sign of a frank sign of friendship ever to be shown by the Moros.

The new Philippine Republic sees no necessity of adopting an indifferent policy toward their allied race, the Moros, but hopes to stabilize the livelihood of the people by a liberal recognition and adoption of Mohammedanism into the culture of the new Philippines

(To Be Continued)

ON THE IMAGE OF GOD FUDO

By MARIO IDE

Austere and straight
The God doth stand
Amid huge blazes,
Sharp blade in hand.
Though licked by flames,
Immovable,
Lo! like a rock,
The God stands all
Serene. . .

Here is
Food for our thought
Amidst the great
War. We should naught
Care but what we
Must be about—
Serene like him
And without doubt,
As still, and as
Immovable
As he, and stand
Till our foes fall.

CHIANG'S INDIA TROOPS SHOW DISCONTENT

British Subject Indian Masses to Outrageous Plight

By KENKICHI HIGUCHI
(From the Sekai Shuho)

Every Asiatic fully knows how Chiang Kai-shek has been betraying Asia. "The orphan of East Asia" is taking sides with the traditional enemies, the Anglo-Americans, against the united efforts of the peoples at this critical moment. This is tragic enough. But Chiang has sent soldiers out of his camp to India to fight the Japanese troops together with the British and American troops. Placed under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, they are used as tools of Anglo Saxon tyranny.

Now, these soldiers must fight not only against Japanese troops but against the Indian troops when the Indian National Army should proceed to India as it is intending to do in the near future. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Head of the Provisional Government for Free India, in his recent radio appeal to Chiang Kai-shek, he took up this problem which he considers a great tragedy for the racial brotherhood of Asiatics. In part he said:

"Recently, I have received news from my own men who are on the Indo-Burma frontier that the British authorities have withdrawn Indian troops from the front-line and have ordered Chinese troops to take their place. This signifies firstly, that the British authorities have no longer any confidence in the Indian troops under them, secondly, that they want to use the Chinese troops as cannon-fodder, as they have been using the Indian troops up till now; and thirdly, that when we march into India with the Indian National Army, we shall have to fight, not British troops but Chinese troops."

Mr. Bose then goes on to tell Chiang to be reasonable in his act.

Must Fight for Asiatics

"If Chiang Kai-shek considers himself to be a nationalist and patriot, why does he send his own troops to help the British to suppress the Indian nationalists? If Chiang has any sense of justice or fairness or humanity, the very least he can do is to order his troops in India not to fight on the British side, but on our side and against the British tyrants. The Anglo-Americans have been using all possible arguments, tricks and subterfuges in order to hoodwink the Chinese people and keep them divided, even when their unification has become possible. For example, they are giving the whole world the impression that in the coming winter campaign on the Indo-Burma frontier, they will achieve success and after reoccupying Burma, will reopen the Burma road and bring help to Chungking. But I know the situation on either side of the Indo-Burma frontier—because our men are already there—and I know the comparative strength of the enemy and ourselves. I can, therefore, say with confidence that the coming operations, instead of resulting in the British reoccupation of Burma—will lead to the liberation of the Indian provinces of Bengal and Assam from the British yoke."

Some ten or more army divisions under the command of Admiral Mountbatten are placed in the northern Assam area in East India and these include the Chungking troops. The Indian troops have recently become discontended over the policy of the anti-Axis headquarters to use them as cannon-fodder, by driving them to the first line, while British and American troops are kept in the second and third lines of battle in comparative safety.

Burma of Secondary Import

Now, the recapturing of Burma would not be of much importance for Britain, for if she should fail in the attempt, it would give rise to serious consequences as the Indian people would lose confidence in British military power. Thus, she regard the policy of recapture of Shonan as greater. This point was stressed by Admiral Mountbatten in a recent conference of the anti-Axis leaders at Chungking on the occasion of his visit there. It is causing much unrest and dissatisfaction in the Chungking regime because the latter attaches supreme importance to the reopening of the Burma Road which is the supply line of Chiang's government. This dissatisfaction on the part of Chungking is being reflected by the Chungking soldiers in India who are already complaining of the general treatment given them by the Anglo-American leaders. Moreover, they have had the bitter experience of opposing the Japanese soldiers whose bravery and gallant spirit has made an indelible impression upon their minds. They, therefore, shudder at the very thought of repeating "the tragedy of Arakan" when meeting the Japanese troops, especially since they know of the recent routing of the Chiang troops along the China-Burma border.

This fear and discontent on the part of the Chungking soldiers in India are finding their outlet in oppressing the poor Indian peoples who are defenseless and already on the point of starvation because of the prevailing famine. The Chungking soldiers would confiscate money and materials from the Indians or force them to work for the troops. The food is snatched away by them and thus the Indians in the Province of Assam are being driven to actual starvation. Such outrages are also committed by the British-Indian troops.

The British authorities in India do not attempt to check the acts of the Chungking soldiers, but rather wish them to continue because they can thereby switch the responsibility for the starvation of the Indian masses over to them. By such scheming the British authorities are trying to mitigate the anti-British sentiments of the Indians. Thus, the tragedy of racial brotherhood of Asiatics, so much feared by Mr. Bose, is daily intensified in India today.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Mabuchi's 'Ko-do' (Ancient Way)

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

The Makura-kotoba (commonly translated as "pillow word") is apparently the despair of every foreign student trying to master the old poetical language of Japan. To us it is a perennial source of literary pleasure and inspiration which we never tire of contemplating as a priceless inheritance from the immemorial past. Therefore Mabuchi's work, "Kanshi-ko" (treatise on Makura-kotoba), written in 1757, when 61 years old, is a very valuable contribution to Japanese literature. Before proceeding further, we may, for the benefit of the lay reader append a few notes on the Makura-kotoba itself. Aston says:

"One of these (rhetorical devices) which are peculiar to Japanese poetry is the Makura-kotoba, or 'pillow word' as it is called, because it usually stands at the beginning of the verse, serving, as it were, as a pillow upon which it rests. It is a stock conventional epithet prefixed to certain words after the fashion of Homer's 'swift-footed Achilles' or 'many-mountained' Ida. These words are survivals from a very archaic stage of the language, and the meaning of some of them is now extremely doubtful, a circumstance which forms no obstacle whatever to their continued use. Others are still intelligible and appropriate enough. From the versifier's point of view the Makura-kotoba is a very useful institution. It consists almost invariably of five syllables, and therefore supplies him without any trouble with a first line ready made, no unimportant consideration when the entire poem consists of only thirty-one syllables."

Chamberlain characterizes "pillow words" as "terms which, often devoid of meaning themselves, serve as props for other significant words to rest on." Most other foreign writers who are so far advanced in their Japanese studies as to have come within visible distance, so to say, of the Makura-kotoba, almost without exception speak of it in a taunting, even contemptuous, manner as a quaint or peculiar literary "device." This is due to their failure or inability to grasp the genius of Japanese literature or to their inherent incapacity to comprehend the fundamental principle of literature of any age or country. Careful analysis will reveal that the Makura-kotoba in one form or another must exist in every civilized or cultured language, no matter if its habitual users are conscious of it or not; only its name is not universally known except in Japan. We will have to explain the obvious.

'Coronet Words'

In every notable poem, for instance, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," the first stanza may be regarded as a species of Makura-kotoba; so may the first line in every typical stanza. In personal communications done by letter or in talk, you will seldom or never "go to the point" all at once, or plunge into the heart of your message without some preliminary or polite introductory word such as "Dear Sir or Madam," or "How do you do?" or such a conventional phrase or sentence, on which to "rest" the remainder of your message or its real "content." Even a prose sentence, if it is at all a complete, grammatical one with a definite or gracious "content," may be said to contain some words which play the same function as the Makura-kotoba does in Japanese verse—a prop on which to hang other words or an aid to render the meaning of the sentence rhythmical. Even such term as "It is," or "there is" which, strictly speaking, is not necessary to make your meaning quite understandable, may be counted among the "devices" to impart an air of propriety or dignity to the words which follow; it is a Makura-kotoba to make the other words "sit up straight," so to speak. It is only vulgar persons or men in emergency who in their speech altogether omit

(Continued on Page 3)

SERIOUS FOOD PROBLEM HARASSES FOE

Number of Rationed Items Increases in U.S., Britain

(From the Kokusai Graph)

It is the object of this article to describe the food conditions in both Britain and the United States by taking data published by competent authorities in these enemy countries.

In the United States, the Department of Agriculture some time ago announced its forecast of agricultural crops for the year 1943, as being on August 1, about 6 per cent less than the actual crops of the year before. It will be recalled, however, that the crops in 1942 were especially good, their increase being 13 per cent over the previous year, and 5 per cent over the average amount of the several receding years, except 1941. This means that the amount of crops forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture for 1943 is the normal amount for recent years. However, demands for provisions will steadily increase as America must export a vast amount of food in compliance with her Lend-Lease policy moreover, she must meet the increased demand for foodstuff in the munitions industries.

Marvin Jones, head of the Wartime Food Bureau, recently said in a public statement that the American Government would abolish its present system of regulations over the areas under cultivation and would adopt a system to allow free cultivation at the initiative of the farmers. This change is to be made in the agricultural plan for 1944. In the same statement Jones asked for greater cooperation by the farmers stating that America is facing a serious food problem.

Shortage of Meat Supply

The recent forecast of meat production for the year, 1943, was placed at 24,000,000,000 pounds, showing an increase of 2,000,000,000 pounds over the actual production of 1942. But an acute shortage of meat supply is anticipated because the amount of consumption in war services was 20 per cent of the total output of 1942, and about one-third of the output for 1943 will be used for the same purposes.

Provisions also constitute an important item in the Lend-Lease exports and their value up to the end of April, 1943 was placed at $1,495,000,000, which, was 18 per cent of the total amount of Lend-Lease exports. Moreover, an ever-increasing demand has been made for more provisions by the anti-Axis nations, so that America will have to export still larger amounts of provisions overseas despite the appalling food shortage for her own needs. At present, the United States enforces ration for the following provisions: sugar, meat, coffee, fat, fruits, prepared fruits, vegetables and canned goods.

The following table gives the percentages of different items of the Lend-Lease exports to their total productions in the first four months of 1942 and 1943.

Items	Jan.-April 1942 (%)	Jan.-April 1943 (%)
Dried fruits	15.7	21.8
Meat	5.0	7.6
Condensed milk	3.4	2.0
Oil and fats	13.2	13.8
Egg powder	10.0	15.2
Frozen and canned fish	7.1	11.7
Canned fruits	1.7	1.6
Indian corn	0.1	0.1
Wheat	0.3	0.6
Dried beans	5.2	15.0

The following table contains the amount of different items of food consumed by an average American citizen per year, for the years of 1941, 1942 and 1943. (Figure given in pounds).

Items	1941	1942	1943
Meat	142.0	137.0	91.0
Fish	13.5	10.5	8.0
Butter	16.0	16.0	13.0
Sugar	104.0	81.0	80.0
Domestic fowl	20.0	22.5	23.0
Canned vegetables	33.0	33.5	17.0

Food Ration Extended

Turning to Britain, we find that country has been enforcing food rations since January 8, 1940. At first it was applied only to sugar, ham, bacon and butter with the aggravation of its domestic conditions, the system was extended to artificial butter, and also to fats for cooking purposes, on March 31, 1940 and to cheese on November 17, 1941, and to milk at a later date. On November 12, 1942, the amount of sugar for each person was reduced from the former ration of 12 ounces per week to eight ounces and that of fat for cooking purposes from three to two ounces. At present the amount of meat, artificial butter and sugar has been reduced to two-thirds of the original ration and that of butter to one-half. On January 1, 1943, the amount of cheese was reduced to six ounces and on February 7 to four ounces. Further reductions seem to have been made in the amounts of both butter and meat. The amount of milk was reduced by 35 per cent in the first part of July this year. Thus, the food condition in Britain has gone from bad to worse, specially during the past year.

Fruits of Wisdom

In times of anarchy one may seem a despot in order to be a savior.—Mirabeau.

Nippon Times
Evening

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

No. 16,100 — TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1944 — [illegible] — Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Thursday, January 20

MAINICHI—Time Is Precious; Influenza and Fighting Strength

Time Is Precious

MAINICHI—The enemy forces based at Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island have strengthened these two positions and have intensified their air attacks on Rabaul, one of our most important defense outposts in the South Pacific. Between January 1 and 17, some 1,028 planes have been sighted near or over Rabaul. Against the frenzied attacks of the tenacious enemy, the Imperial Navy Air Force, supported by land and sea units, has manifested masterly strategy and fiery fighting spirit and has brought down 348 planes, about one-third of the total number of attackers. In the land fighting developing in the western part of the island, too, the Imperial Forces have struck terror into the hearts of the enemy landing forces.

The enemy campaign against New Britain was not recklessly or planlessly conceived. But now they are coming keenly to realize that the achievement of their aims in this combat area is extremely difficult. Enemy correspondents on the spot are reporting home that whether for defense or attack the situation confronting the Americans is by no means an enviable one. They are grieving that the way is still far to go before they can hope to capture Rabaul. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the enemy forces in the South Pacific, is reported to have complained that the delay in the timing of the general counter-offensive is putting the Americans more and more at a disadvantage and making their sacrifices severer.

The enemy, however, is not likely to desist merely on account of this situation. On the contrary, he will no doubt strive to strengthen his striking power. The Japanese defending Rabaul are officers and men of tried ability and valor. They are prepared to go down to a man fighting to the last moment. In this lies the superhuman strength of the Japanese warrior. The defenders of Rabaul, however, are not even permitted to die. They must fight on. It is because they are continuing such a titanic struggle that we are enjoying a margin of time in which to consolidate our defenses and to produce more war weapons.

Time is precious. Every minute must be used to turn out aircraft, ships, guns and rifles. The officers and men on the first lines are holding the enemy at bay so that each day we may grow so much the stronger. Our duty is to send to them as many and as quickly as possible the best arms and ammunition that the mind of man can conceive and the hands of man fashion.

Influenza and Fighting Strength

MAINICHI—It is still fresh in our memory that our country was sorely tried by the epidemic of influenza, or the so-called Spanish cold, that came spreading from Europe and America after the last European War. It is reported that the same type of influenza is now spreading in America, Britain and other belligerent countries and that it is most rampant in Britain and America. Unlike the last time, we have no direct contact with Britain or America in this war so that the opportunity for the infection of the disease is small, but it is well to be on guard.

In this sense, the Government has been thoughtful in appointing an Influenza Prevention Committee in the Welfare Ministry. What we must prevent, however, is not infection from enemy countries alone. Circumstances this winter indicate that we are much exposed to the danger of an influenza epidemic in this country itself. The Government authorities should place their emphasis on prevention at home. Unless every care is taken to prevent it, the health of the nation will be impaired before we know it. The protection of the health of the people is one of the most important undertakings in a long war. If the health problem is solved, it can be said that the difficulties of the war themselves have been surmounted to some extent. The Government should take appropriate measures from this angle.

On the other hand, we must not rely solely on the measures of the Government to safeguard our health and strength. We must ourselves undertake to build up our strength by training and proper care.

Germans Land at Brac Isle

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 19.—German forces landed on Brac Island off the port of Split on the Jugoslavian coast yesterday, according to Belgrade reports.

MANCHOUKUO RULER HONORS 2 LEADERS FOR FARM SUCCESS

Audience Granted Chang And Huang; Food Supplies For Home, Abroad Ready

Domei

HSINKING, January 19.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, highly gratified by the good record shown in the successful attainment of Manchoukuo's share of agricultural products, graciously received in audience today, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, and Minister of Agriculture Huang Fu-chun. Prime Minister Chang and Minister Huang withdrew from the Imperial Palace greatly awed and grateful for the benign concern of His Majesty in matters relating to the agricultural class in Manchoukuo.

Requirements Are Filled

Domei

HSINKING, January 19.—Shipment of agricultural products harvested in 1943 from the producing districts to the markets has progressed so satisfactorily that the Government already had purchased its planned requirements on January 15 this year, due to the concerted efforts of the Government and public, there are now sufficient supplies of foodstuff on hand not only to meet domestic needs but also to make the necessary exports to Japan and China, the Board of Information of the Manchoukuo Government announced today.

However, the Government gave only the partial results because shipments are still coming into the markets from the producing centers, and thus the total quantity will be further increased.

The quantity of agricultural products purchased by the Manchoukuo Agricultural Company up to January 10 had already reached 103 per cent of the planned figure. The three staple products of Manchoukuo, namely, kaoliang, maize and millet, registered the best results with 136 per cent of the total; barley and buckwheat, 118 per cent; soya beans, 85.44 per cent, and oil extraction seeds 66.9 per cent.

Efforts Bring Good Results

Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, spoke as follows at the press conference today:

"The shipment of agricultural products harvested in 1943 reached the expected quantity at the very beginning of the present year, due entirely to the efforts jointly given by the Government and people since last autumn for the realization of an increase in foodstuff production. Favorable weather and the smooth shipment of the products to the markets also contributed greatly toward the attainment of the goal.

"Thus, not only have we secured sufficient foodstuff for domestic requirements but also for shipments to Japan and China in a much greater quantity than in the past year. As a result, the food supply situation in Greater East Asia has been greatly strengthened. However, we must produce more this year in order to provide Japan with sufficient foodstuff."

Viscount Matsudaira Dies

Rear-Admiral Viscount Morio Matsudaira passed away on Tuesday at 4:05 p.m. at the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital. He was 67 years old.

Rear-Admiral Viscount Matsudaira was the brother of Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and of Count Hideo Yamada, and belonged to a prominent family of the Aizu clan.

The late Rear-Admiral was formerly the Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Barracks and also served as a member of the Naval General Staff. He became a member of the House of Peers in 1932.

A messenger was graciously dispatched by His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu's Household on the news of Viscount Matsudaira's critical condition.

Venezuelan Head in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—President Isaias Medina Angarita of Venezuela arrived in Washington today and immediately called on President Roosevelt at the White House, according to a Washington report.

The Venezuelan President will remain in the United States for 13 days.

TOEING THE MARK, in readiness to hop-off on a furious attack against the enemy, a fleet of sleek Imperial Navy fighter planes are caught by the cameraman, just on the moment of departure.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

Foe to Meet Disaster in Europe Invasion, Says Goebbels; Britain to Suffer Most

Special

BERLIN, January 19.—Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels stated that the anti-Axis invasion of Europe will be most disastrous for Britain, in the latest issue of Das Reich.

Minister Goebbels declared that he was not at all interested when and where the loudly vaunted anti-Axis landing will take place because Germany expects it at any moment and at any point in Europe where the powerful German forces are strongly entrenched.

After giving the assurance to the German people that the German supreme command has done everything to meet this new strategic onslaught, he pointed out the danger of the invasion to the enemy.

"The enemy should realize that the form of invasion as the Soviets demand it will be the most risky adventure which the Anglo-American high command can run," he declared. "The United States and Britain are staking everything on one card and will be sure to lose the war if this card proves to be the wrong one. For then, he will have to call out his reserves which hitherto permitted him to conduct the war in the dark, as it were, by terrorizing German towns and German civilian population without himself running any grave risks."

"Up till now," Dr. Goebbels added, "the enemy threw only a part of his forces into the battle. However, in case of a large-scale invasion, he would be compelled to put into the field his full force. He must do that because he will not know how the German forces are disposed. It goes without saying, that we have since 1940 not been idle in the west. Since the commencement of the war against the Soviet Union, we have always seriously considered the possibility or even probability of the enemy invasion of the Atlantic Coast."

Minister Goebbels, in the same article, hinted at the employment of new weapons to ward off the invasion. He points out that the enemy in case of invasion anticipates enormous losses. In so doing, he declares the enemy bases his conclusion on the effectiveness of the weapon in the hands of Germany. Hence, he states the losses of the anti-Axis will be many times more than what has been estimated by the enemy.

The Propaganda Minister then predicts that Britain will be the chief sufferer from the western invasion of Europe. He asks: "With only about 40,000,000 people and with the birth rate dwindling rapidly that Britain, as one leading British publicist recently calculated, will, after one generation, have a population not larger than that of the former Jugoslav state, how then will Britain compensate for the losses threatened by the invasion of western Europe."

U.S. TO POSTPONE LABOR DRAFT BILL

Step Is Temporary—Republican Strength In Lower House Grows

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—In view of the strong opposition voiced in various quarters against the national mobilization plan proposed by President Roosevelt, the Army Committee of the House of Representatives today decided to postpone for the present the examination of the national mobilization bill.

The Chairman of the Committee, in this connection, today declared as follows:

"The Army Committee of the House of Representatives today decided to postpone temporarily the examination of the national mobilization bill."

Republicans Gain Seat

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—President Roosevelt received further discomforting news today with the Republicans gaining an additional member in the House of Representatives, increasing their strength to 209 members as compared with 217 Democrats, when Republican Joseph M. Pratt defeated Democrat William Barrett to fill the vacancy in Philadelphia's second Congressional district, according to a dispatch received here.

In another special Pennsylvania election, Republican Samuel McConnell was elected to fill the seat of the late J. William Ditter, also

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 19

On the bridgehead of Nikopol and northwest of Kirovograd, weak Soviet attacks were unsuccessful yesterday. The dent, achieved by the Soviets in the past few days, was closed in a counter-attack.

In the Shashkoff and Pogrebitsche areas as well as southwest of Novograd-Volinsk, several Soviet attacks were frustrated. West of Rechitza, heavy fighting is continuing with unabated intensity. Northwest and north of Nevel, the Soviets repeated their attacks. They were beaten off, however, and one break in the German lines was sealed off in counter-attacks.

North of Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad and south of Oranienbaum, the Soviets continued their break-through attempts with growing violence, but they were repulsed in embittered fighting. During the fighting in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the 320th Silesian Infantry Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Postel particularly distinguished itself.

On the southern Italian Front, the enemy launched attacks with several divisions after making strong artillery preparation against the German western wing stationed east of the Gulf of Gaeta. The fighting there is in full swing now.

Italy Resumes Postal Line

Domei

BERLIN, January 19.—The postal service between Italy and other European countries has been suspended since September 8, 1943, but today German military authorities announced that the transmission of letters between Italy and Germany including German occupied areas has been resumed.

SOVIET-POLISH TIFF WORRIES ANTI-AXIS

U.S. Apprehension Seen As Trouble Is Unsolved; Hull and Halifax Meet

Special

LISBON, January 19.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that the Polish-Soviet border problem "is extremely difficult and delicate" although the British Government is keeping in closest touch with Moscow and the Polish regime in exile at London in an attempt to effect a settlement, according to a London dispatch.

Meanwhile, the difficulty of Moscow and the Polish regime in reaching an understanding is believed to have been further aggravated by the charge of the Soviet magazine "War and the Working Class" that the Polish regime and "its sympathizers" do not want to establish friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, according to a Moscow report.

A Washington dispatch said that official quarters in the United States were watching the Polish-Soviet border tiff with deep concern and apprehension.

Commenting on the United States offer to the Soviet Union of her good offices to settle the dispute, Washington observers said that the United States must not go beyond the point which may antagonize the Soviets which would create other difficulties. They indicated that no information is available as to whether the Soviets have replied to the American officer.

Hull, Halifax Confer

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—Reflecting the increasing anxiety and importance attached to the Soviet-Polish problem by the anti-Axis camp, British Ambassador Lord Halifax, today, called on State Secretary Cordell Hull and held a lengthy discussion on the Soviet-Polish question, it is reported from Washington.

No Reply Received

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at a press conference today said that he has not received reply from the Soviet Government to the United States offer of its good offices in settling the Soviet-Polish border dispute, according to a Washington dispatch.

Hull added that according to his best information, the Government's

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

A.F.L. Against Prison Labor

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor expressed concern over the almost indiscriminate employment of war prisoners in competition with free American workers, according to a dispatch from Miami, Florida.

The statement issued by the Council said that this practice is dangerous and is calculated to arouse deep resentment among the American workers adding that it cannot be justified on the ground of shortage of manpower or for any other reason.

84TH DIET SESSION IS SET TO RESUME WORK TOMORROW

All Bills Are Expected To Be Studied, Approved By Kigensetsu, Feb. 11

The 84th Session of the Imperial Diet that has been in recess for the New Year holidays, will reconvene tomorrow, and both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives will resume their functions by holding their respective plenary sessions.

At the House of Peers, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will deliver his address tomorrow morning on the administrative policy of the Government and will stress the firm determination of the Government in view of the present wartime situation. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu will speak on the diplomatic affairs of the Empire, and is expected to point out the political offensive jointly undertaken by the Greater East Asiatic nations in accordance with the Greater East Asiatic Joint Declaration.

The House of Representatives will meet in a plenary session at 1 p.m. tomorrow, and after hearing the addresses of Prime Minister Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, will listen to Finance Minister Okinori Kaya who will speak on financial affairs, in particular, the budget for the next fiscal year. Fusanosuke Mayeda (Hyogo) and Budaiyu Kogure (Gumma) will question the Finance Minister.

The House of Representatives will hold its Budget Committee session from January 22, and following the address by the Finance Minister at the first session of the Committee, Masataka Ota will be the first interpellator. The Budget Committee is expected to conclude the examination of the budget by January 31.

In view of the urgent wartime situation, the Diet will speed up the examination and approval of the 32 Government bills, and it is believed that by the end of January all the budget bills will be passed by the House of Representatives.

Thus, it is possible that before Kigensetsu, February 11, all Government bills will be examined and approved by both Houses of the Imperial Diet, if everything progresses as expected.

ANTI-AXIS FORCES MAKE FURIOUS DRIVES IN ITALY

Occupation of Cassino Seen as Enemy's Aim

Special

BERLIN, January 19.—During the past 24 hours, the anti-Axis forces have launched new large-scale attacks at several points on the western sector of the Southern Italian Front, German military quarters stated this noon. The attacks were made after strong artillery preparations.

The same source stated that violent fighting was in progress. The names of the locality of fighting were not mentioned by the German military circle.

During the past few days, it was pointed out that wholesale anti-Axis preparations for attack were observed in the Cassino sector. It is believed that the occupation of Cassino, marking the first stage to the opening up of the road to Rome, will be the immediate aim of the present anti-Axis large-scale attack.

U.S. Merchant Sailors Make Big War Sacrifice

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—The astounding revelation that the percentage of personnel losses in the American mercantile marine is more than eight times as great as in the armed forces, has been made by Representative Emanuel Cellar, Democrat from New York, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Cellar said that pay for merchant seamen, similar to that now being considered for the members of the armed forces, would be provided for under a new bill introduced to Congress on January 18.

Upon presenting the above bill to Congress, Cellar said, "It is time that Congress stopped hiding its head in the sand and took cognizance of the tremendous sacrifices that are being made by our merchant seamen."

Prince Mikasa's Role Of Fostering Amity Lauded Highly by Wang

Domei

NANKING, January 19.—Deeply impressed by the gracious consideration given by His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa to the great task of fostering the friendly relations between Japan and China during His Imperial Highness' stay in China, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government issued the following statement at 5 p.m. today: "His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa graciously manifested His deep sympathy toward the people of China, during His stay in this country, and particularly gave profound consideration to the task of fostering the close relations between the two countries. I have received much guidance from His Imperial Highness and I have been most strongly impressed by the great honor I had in having the opportunity of welcoming His Imperial Highness to China. His Imperial Highness recently was transferred to a post in Tokyo, but I firmly believe that His Imperial Highness is continuing to devote His efforts to the task of enforcing Japan-China relations, and to the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, and thus I beg to express my profound respects for His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa of Japan."

WAR NEWS

Chinese Reds Smashed

Domei

TSINGTAO, January 19.—Japanese Punitive Units, in the course of extensive mopping-up operations against Chinese Communist remnants infesting Eastern Shantung, surprise-raided and trapped approximately 300 of the enemy on January 17 at Nanchihchia, located five kilometers south of Huanghsien.

In the course of the above operations, 70 enemy dead were found abandoned on the battlefield. In addition to destroying the enemy provision depot, the Japanese Forces captured one trench mortar, 20 rifles, 300 hand grenades and 58 ground mines.

2 Villages Attacked

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—In the western section of the Mayu mountains, Japanese Scouting Units attacked two villages held by anti-Axis troops, the anti-Axis Headquarters in Southeastern Asia announced yesterday, according to New Delhi reports.

Nippon Embassy Creates Investigation Section

Domei

SAIGON, January 19.—The Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China announced today the commencement of business by the newly established investigation section in the offices here with the arrival of the new appointees. At the Hanoi office, a similar section is expected to be opened shortly.

Much significance is attached to the establishment of the new investigation section for it will lay the concrete foundation for the further enhancement of understanding and cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China and also for intensifying the contributions of French Indo-China toward the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

Through the establishment of the new section much waste, it is reported, will be eliminated which were incurred in the past by the overlapping of work by several similar existing offices. The new investigation section will centralize all investigation work.

Spain Is Warned by Eden For Siding With Axis Army

Special

LISBON, January 19.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, in what was described as an unusually outspoken warning voiced in the House of Commons, warned General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, of the "most serious effect which the alleged presence of Spanish troops fighting alongside the Germans on the Eastern Front "must have on the Anglo-Spanish relations now and in the future," declared a London dispatch received here.

NIPPON NAVY PLANES AGAIN RAID TARAWA; SMASH FOE CONVOY

Continuous Attacks Made On Enemy Positions; One Transport Is Damaged

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 20.—Imperial Naval Air Units roared over the enemy airfield and the nearby military installations on Tarawa Island in two surprise raids on the night of January 18 and fiercely blasted the runways and scored direct hits on other installations there, causing a big explosion. Noting the clouds of smoking flames, all the Japanese planes returned to their bases triumphantly.

Enemy Convoy Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 20.—Discovering an enemy convoy in the waters off Buna, New Guinea Island, on the afternoon of January 14, the Sea Eagles of the Japanese Navy promptly attacked it and heavily damaged one of the large-sized transports. All the Japanese aces returned to their base safely.

One Raider Shot Down

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 20.—A formation of 10 enemy North American B-25 bomber planes attempted to attack our positions on Mille Island in the Marshall Group on the morning of January 18, approaching at a low altitude from the west. The fighter planes of the Japanese naval air arm quickly gave battle to the raiders one of which was shot down after severe fighting. All the others were repulsed. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Raiders Are Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 20.—On the morning of January 17, four four-engined enemy planes came attacking our positions in the district of Menoekwari in the southwestern part of New Guinea Island. Without any effective attack, all the raiders were repulsed after an aerial duel by our Fighter Plane Units. No damage was caused on our side.

Virulent Epidemics Add Terror to India Famine

In addition to the frightful famine stalking various parts of India, the country is now suffering from virulent epidemics of malaria, cholera, hydropsy, dysentery and smallpox, according to information received in reliable quarters from Rangoon.

Since the outbreak of appalling cases of death from famine in the province of Bengal, in which the official report of December 24 puts the number at 16,386 persons, malignant infectious diseases have spread through various parts of the country.

In the Chittagong area, 50 per cent of the inhabitants have contracted malaria and cholera but there is a severe dearth of medical facilities or medicinals.

In the Pabna area, 3,500 out of the population of 17,000 have died, while in the Bardwan area, 2,000 out of 12,000 have succumbed and in the village of Kattari, 1,700 out of a fishing population of 2,000 have also died.

Deaths in the Balisar area up to December 25 due to cholera registered 3,529 (2,089 during December) and due to smallpox 1,160.

Death tolls during the period between June and August of last year in the Dinapur area are 12,069 dead from malaria, cholera and dysentery (4,524 due to malaria) and up to November, 2,937 people died from cholera.

San Juan Losses High

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—The losses caused in the San Juan earthquake, which overtook this province in western Argentina, last weekend, are estimated to amount to 100,000,000 pesos.

Besides these financial losses, it was declared that the losses of commercial and industrial enterprises amount to 300,000,000 pesos.

Nanking Puts Control On Edible Oil, Cereals

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 18.—The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, today, approved and immediately placed into effect a provisional law for the control of edible oil and cereals.

It was revealed that under the new law, all edible oil and cereals produced in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces, as well as the Shanghai Special Municipality will be placed under the exclusive control of the All-China Commercial General Association, which, through the medium of the Oil Cereals Monopoly Commission, will take charge of the work of enforcing the new law.

It is further understood that the association has been assigned to the task of standardizing, specifying, as well as fixing the prices for edible oil and cereals, under the provisions of the present law subject to the approval of the Executive Yuan.

It will also control the qualities, quantities and prices of edible oil and cereals for Chinese and Japanese military use, as well as exports to Japan by the order of the Executive Yuan.

The new law stipulates that all transactions relating to edible oil and cereals in the aforementioned provinces, as well as in the Shanghai Special Municipality, will be confined to members of the All-China Commercial General Control Association.

Soviet-Polish Tiff Worries Anti-Axis

(Continued From Page 1)

dispatch was not received in Moscow until Monday morning on account of atmosphere conditions, explaining that he ran into them quite frequently while he was in Moscow.

When a correspondent said that would mean that the offer was not received in Moscow until after the issuance of Moscow's rejection of the exiled Polish regime's proposal that the dispute be referred to a four-Power conference among Poland, the Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States, Hull declared that just at that moment he did not know the exact hour when the Moscow statement came out.

Tension Critical

Unless the Anglo-American Powers yield to the Soviet Union, the present crisis which has cropped up between them over the Polish-Soviet border issue cannot be hoped to be removed, according to a special dispatch dated Tuesday to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Stockholm.

The strong declaration made by the Tass News Agency on January 17, coupled with the special dispatch of the Pravda, the report continues, has been giving rise to a state of critical tension once more in the relations between the Anglo-American countries and the Soviet Union.

The Tass declaration, it may be recalled, criticized the Polish regime on the following three points:

(1) The Polish regime has rejected the demand of the Soviets that the new Soviet-Polish border be fixed on the Curzon line.

(2) That the Polish regime with which the Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations demanded talk with the Soviet Union is an act of deception for the public.

(3) The Polish regime has no intention of restoring friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

No Harmony Seen

In view of the fact that the compromise declaration of the Polish regime toward the Soviet Union on January 15 was clearly drafted in accordance with the direction of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, there is little doubt that the latest Tass statement is a direct bombshell statement against the attitude of the Anglo-American countries toward the Soviets. The situation once more reveals the fact that there had been no full understanding between the three countries about the issue at the Teheran parley.

The appearance of the special dispatch of the Pravda in the midst of the Soviet-Polish dispute is considered very significant. It is understood that the border issue is no mere border issue and that behind the border issue there are other political problems involving conflict of views between the countries concerned and that this friction is coming up to the surface gradually.

The focal point is what sort of policy the Soviet Union is entertaining at present regarding the construction of new Poland. The British journal, Economist, in urging the establishment of Soviet-Polish relations of good neighborliness demands that the Committee for the Liberation of the Polish People set up within the Soviet Union be disbanded. Judging from what was advocated toward the Soviet Union by Penik, a Socialist belonging to this Committee, there is little doubt that the Committee was established with the intention of setting up a Polish regime friendly toward the Soviet Union.

Interesting People

92-Year-Old Diet Member to Attend Session

"I won't be beaten by any young person," says 92-year-old Junkuro Nakamura, a member of the House of Peers, and incidentally the oldest member in both Houses of the Diet, as he vigorously applies himself to his daily self-assigned three-hour exercises, consisting of sweeping and cleaning of his garden, callisthenics and cold water massage. Then every evening till about 11 o'clock, Mr. Nakamura devotes his hours to the reading of Chinese classics and French literature, being quite a scholar in the latter language. Even in this cold weather, he has not resorted to wearing heavy underwears.

With the reopening of the Imperial Diet on January 21, Mr. Nakamura forcefully commented on the firm determination of the Diet members for the attainment of a sure victory when interviewed by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent at his home yesterday at Matsunami, Shibuya-ku.

"My left leg has been troubling me for about two weeks and I was afraid that I might not be able to attend the coming Diet session," began the venerable patriarch.

"However, as I have never missed a Diet session as yet I am very anxious to attend the coming session. Well, this is a critical time for Japan. I participated in the Aizu war when I was 16 years old. The people of Aizu at that time were certainly worthy of profound admiration. Compared to the conditions then, the situation today is nothing. We might consider that entire Japan is withstanding a siege at Aizu. It might seem a stupendous task to bring America and Britain to their knees, but Japan is never going to be beaten.

"I regret the fact that the people in Japan have become extravagant with the influx of Western civilization. The ancient warriors of Japan used to get along with just dried rice. There's no reason for complaints about food rations today. This war will provide a good opportunity for Japan's return to her past simplicity and greatness. And it is my hope that Byakotais (youth volunteer corps in the Aizu War) will spring up innumerably all over the Japanese Empire."

Communist Bandits Kill Italians in Dalmatia

Domei

ROME, January 19.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy has announced that a large number of Italians in the Dalmatian area have been atrociously killed by Communist bandits. The gist of the Italian Government's statement is as follows:

"The people, who fell victims to Communist bandits, include priests, teachers, merchants, farmers, laborers as well as helpless women and children. The number of those killed is expected to be much larger than anticipated."

Premier Benito Mussolini has decreed today that memorial services for the unfortunate victims will be held on January 30.

MacArthur Clubs Planned

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—A National Association of MacArthur for President Clubs will be incorporated under Illinois laws to elect General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, "as the one American who can in the role of President and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces best bring the war to a speedy victorious conclusion."

Joseph P. Savage was named the Association's chairman. MacArthur is due for retirement on the coming January 26 when he becomes 64 years old. However, he might be retained in service by President Roosevelt under wartime regulations.

Fascists Hold Meeting

A meeting of the Tokyo branch of the Fascist Party was held here on January 15 and Captain Enrico Rossi was elected its new secretary, it was revealed by Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Board of Information, on Wednesday.

Mr. Isono declared that the meeting, at which the Fascist Party members residing in Tokyo and Yokohama were present, was conducted under the chairmanship of Colonel Omero Principini, Protector of the Italian Rights in Japan. Captain Rossi was nominated by Captain Spirito Andres.

Daily Worker Excluded

Special

LISBON, January 18.—A London dispatch today revealed that British War Secretary Sir James Griff, replying to a question in the House of Commons, reaffirmed the British War Office's refusal to accredit any correspondent of the Daily Worker, British Communist newspaper, to the armed forces.

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U.S. to Postpone Labor Draft Bill

(Continued From Page 1)

Republican.

Civilian Production Hit

Special

LISBON, January 19.—Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, gave the war-weary Americans no comfort today when he told 14 top industrialists that there will be no general resumption of civilian production at the present time, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Nelson said that "with our biggest battles coming up this emphatically is no time to divert any substantial quantities of material, labor, or facilities to less essential civilian production. There certainly cannot be any return to the volume production of less essential goods until the war picture becomes much clearer."

Nelson explained that the raw material situation had changed substantially since many of the original controls on production of civilian goods were issued. He said that some materials which were scarce a year ago are comparatively plentiful now but many materials which then were plentiful are now very scarce.

He added that this has necessitated some re-substitutions, citing the example of the recent authorization for the manufacture of 900,000 steel baby carriages. Nelson said that this was permitted because steel is more plentiful at present than wood.

Churchill's Duties Queried

Special

LISBON, January 19.—A division in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's duties is suggested by the News Chronicle, according to a London report. "Will Churchill be able to continue doing everything himself?" the paper asks in referring to the fact that the British Prime Minister has just recovered from a serious illness.

Communist Scribe Banned

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—British Secretary of State for War Sir Edward Grigg confirmed in reply to a question at the House of Commons today, that the correspondent of the Daily Worker, organ of the Communist Party, will not be permitted to go to the battle front, according to London reports.

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U.S. DISCRIMINATES FILIPINO LABORERS

Abhorred by Americans, They Lead Miserable Lives Doing Menial Low Paid Jobs

In the eyes of American law, are the Filipinos in the United States American citizens as they have been represented to be in other countries? Are the Filipinos, whether born or not in the United States, taken by the American people as a part of the population? Are they treated decently and justly? These and a host of other questions come to the forefront of commentary as attention is focussed on the refugee government of Manuel L. Quezon in the United States whose term of office under the Constitution of the erstwhile Philippine Commonwealth expired on November 15, 1943.

According to the Times Week of Shanghai, at present there are roughly 200,000 Filipinos on the American mainland, 60,000 of whom are living on the Pacific seaboard. A few of them are engaged in some trades and professions if the law of the state where they live allows them to. Some own small business concerns in the Filipino communities. But most of them are menial workers. Their economic condition is poor. The only time of the year many of them can get employment is during the summer months. They work on the lettuce farms and orchards and are paid from thirty to forty cents an hour. During the salmon season, many Filipino workers go to the canning factories in Alaska, where they are paid about $35 a month, with room and board. During the winter months, hwever, most of them cannot find work. A few work as houseboys, and some in restaurants where their wages average about $12.50 a week.

The condition of the Filipinos is very much the same all over the United States. They are employed as domestics, laborers and seamen, if they can get work at all. In an effort to improve their conditions, many Filipino workers are participating in union activities, particularly in the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers Union of the C.I.O. in the West. Later, a drive was launched to employ only American citizens in almost any kind of work. This campaign affected the Filipinos tremendously. Many lost their jobs even in the Federal Government while others were virtually expelled from various factories. And what was worse than anything else was that the Filipinos found themselves almost without any legal protection against this growing discrimination.

Not U.S. Citizens

The chief cause of their common plight is the fact that their status during the American administration over the Philippines was very vague. They have not been regarded by the government as citizens of the United States and even now they are ineligible for American citizenship no matter how long they have lived there. In California the courts of justice classify them as Mongolians and are subject to all the existing discriminations against Orientals. The state has enacted a law forbidding their marriage with white women.

The Filipino in the United States, therefore, is bewildered at his present plight. Some years ago he could get work easily. He was never asked whether he was an American citizen or not. His legal status was not a bar. Today, however, wherever he goes for employment he is continually confronted with this citizenship difficulty. He is not wanted any more. He is hated, abhorred. The fact that many had gone through American schools and imbibed American culture and traditions don't mean much to the American Government.

Nobody seems to know the exact status of the Filipinos living in the United States. Even Government officials are at sea on this question. Some interpret their status as equivalent to American citizenship. As a result, Filipinos were allowed to hold Government jobs, mostly in the post office, but many of them were later thrown out of work in view of the drive against aliens.

Hopkins Clarifies Status

The discrepancies as to the interpretation of the Filipinos' status might be illustrated by some of the correspondence by some U.S. Government officials. As late as October 11, 1937, Harry L. Hopkins, W.P.A. Administrator at Washington, wrote the City Projects Council of New York City, stating that "we have secured an interpretation from the Attorney General's office. According to this interpretation, a Filipino is neither a citizen nor an alien, but is a "national," whatever that term may mean. The letter further stated that a Filipino "is eligible for employment on W.P.A." although it must be pointed out that in apparent contravention of this ruling, many have been laid off for non-citizenship. However, Mr. Hopkins went on, "as he is not a citizen, he cannot be given preference in employment."

(To Be Continued)

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U.S. 'Flying Fortress' Is Claimed Mediocre; Unbeatable Bomber Nothing But 'Sitting Bird'

(Continued From Yesterday)

At Malang the formation established its base, but on March X X, the day following the first Japanese landing made on the island, the Major fled with his formation to Broome on the north coast of Australia. A week later the anti-Axis forces on Java capitulated.

From Broome, the Major cut across the Australian mainland to Melbourne. From here he flew up the east coast to Townsville and onwards to Mareeba. The final hop was made from Mareeba to Port Moresby. Here the Flying Fortress squadron was reorganized and the "E" models were replaced by the new "F" Fortresses, which are externally almost identical except for minor modifications.

The Major claims that there were 40 "F" bombers stationed at Port Moresby at that time. He recounted how he had been taken prisoner by the Japanese Armed Forces after undergoing considerable hardships. In January this year, he was detailed to bomb a Japanese naval flotilla operating off New Guinea waters. On locating the vessels his bomb aimer adjusted his bomb sight, but before any hits could be scored, the Fortress was struck by a high-angle anti-aircraft shell, and started to flutter downward in a shallow dive.

After fighting the controls for a few tense seconds, the Major succeeded in the flattening out the machine a short height above the ocean, and flew the disabled Fortress to about 70 miles south-west of Rabaul, New Britain, before he was forced to bale out with his co-pilot. Nothing is mentioned of the seven other crew members and it is indicative that they were wounded or dead in the crippled machine, and abandoned when the two pilots took to their parachutes.

Lost in Jungle

Both men landed in a jungle thick with creepers and full of treacherous mires, and so heavily entwined was the tropical growth that once they entered the heart of the jungle they were hardly able to see in the darkness. It was agreed that they separate; and of his weary trip the Major could remember little. For 20 days he kept walking, during which time he had only four bananas and a pineapple to quench his thirst and assuage his hunger. Later he encountered natives, which to his fatigued brain meant rescue. His haven turned out to be a Japanese camp. His long-distance trip brought to mind Harold Gatty, who with Wiley Post in 1930 made a record world-girdling trip in one week flying the Lockheed Winnie Mae. The machine stopped en route at Japan. Though it was rumored that Gatty was working in New Zealand as a representative of the Pan American Airways, the Major met Gatty in Melbourne, last spring, where the latter was engaged in military transport work.

About Clyde Pangborn, the famous long-distance flier who came third in the England-Melbourne race of 1934, flying with Colonel Roscoe Turner, the well-known racing pilot, it is learned that Pangborn is probably in England.

Showing the lack of efficiency and intercommunication the U.S. air force displayed at the time of the Japanese aerial attacks on the former Dutch East Indies, the Major was told that the Japanese had captured several Flying Fortresses abandoned in Java, which were undamaged and fitted with the highly secretive Sperry and Norden bomb sights.

To his squadron, which was composed of between nine to 12 aircraft, were attached a total of 50 officers and 300 non-commissioned officers. Of the 50 officers, 35 to 40 were said to be pilots, which indicates that a considerable reserve of all crew members had to be retained by such U.S. squadrons to replace the heavy losses resulting from raids.

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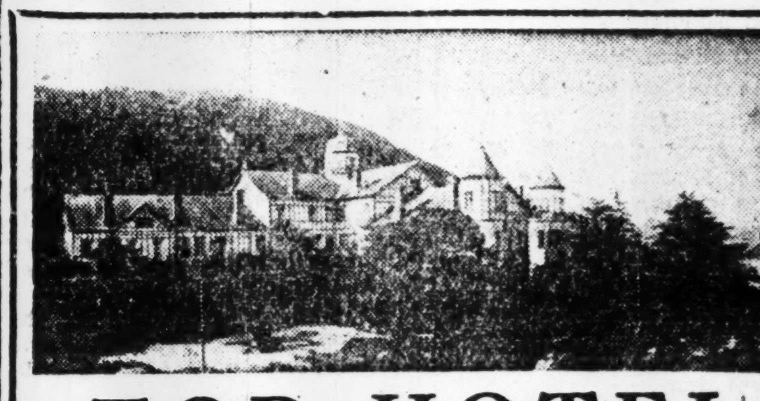
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U.S. Wooing Filipinos

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—In a belated American move to "recognize" the Filipinos, Democratic Representative Jennings Randolph, from West Virginia, today, introduced a bill to Congress for the naturalization of Filipinos, terming them as "a most important group in the offensive against Japan," according to a Washington dispatch.

The bill would provide for the naturalization of native-born Filipinos who, prior to May 1, 1934, were lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Referring to the Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act Randolph asked, "What about the Filipinos? We have long credited them with gallantry and a desire for a democratic form of life. Let us make this possible."

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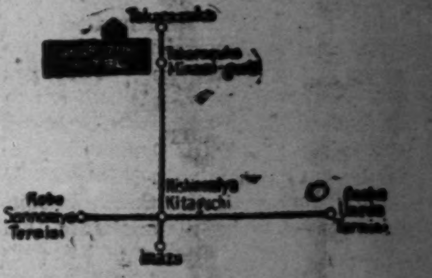
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